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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

U.S. Anti-Detente Circles Seek To Frustrate SALT Signing [Lavrentyev, Osipovskiy] AA 1
TASS Reports 19 Apr Meeting of USSR, U.S. Salt Teams AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Article Notes Heightened Western Interest in Radiological Weapons [Grabovoy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Apr] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Stuffing Powderkeg With Arms Sales to Mideast [Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 12 Apr] A 1
USSR Academician Aleksandrov Discusses Harrisburg Accident [Paris L'HUMANITE 5 Apr] A 2
NASA Announces Skylab Continues To Lose Altitude A 3

CHINA

PRAVDA Carries USSR Foreign Ministry Note to PRC [18 Apr] B 1
TASS: Beijing Takes Advantage of U.S. Business Interests B 2
NOVOYE VREMYA: PRC Puts Political Pressure on Vietnam B 2
More on 'Clash' Between Students in Nanjing B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolian Journalist Discusses Asian Security, Detente [IZVESTIYA 12 Apr] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Authorities Normalize Situation in Herat [Mironov in PRAVDA 12 Apr] D 1
Indian Communists Voice Support for Afghan Revolution D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV, PRC Hold Hanoi Talks on Settling Border Issues E 1
Phan Hien Statement on Talks [PRAVDA 13 Apr] E 1
SRV Submits Negotiating Proposals E 1
Phan Hien Press Conference E 2
NHAN DAN Editorial on Talks E 3

PRC Fails To Offer Specific Proposals E 3
[Krichevskiy]
Pham Van Dong Speaks at Kampuchean Anniversary Reception E 4
VCP Appeals Stress Vigilance, Combat Readiness E 4
Kampuchean Commander in Chief Addresses Soldiers E 5
[PRAVDA 13 Apr]
Lao People Determined To Frustrate PRC Subversion E 5
Souphanouvong Addresses Closing of Veterans Congress E 5
[PRAVDA 12 Apr]
Burma Suppressing Infiltrated 'White Flag' Maoists E 6
[Novikov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Nonaggression Pact Between CSCE Participants Urged G 1
[Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 18 Apr]
U.S.-UK Collusion on Cyprus-Based Intelligence Operations G 4
[Drobkov in PRAVDA 14 Apr]
London Weekly Exposes U-2 Espionage Flights by UK Pilots G 5
[Shelkov in PRAVDA 9 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian Foreign Minister Exposes Aims of Separate Treaty H 1
[PRAVDA 12 Apr]
Arab Monetary Fund Suspends Egyptian Membership H 1
Analyst Denounces Egyptian Referendum on Separate Treaty H 2
[Lvov]
Moscow Comments on Demonstrations, Parade in Iran H 2
[Levin, Ptashnikov]
Political Developments H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Day of Complete Liberation of Africa Approaches J 1
[IZVESTIYA Editorial 10 Apr]
Commentary on Rhodesian Elections Continues J 2
U.S., UK Support Denounced J 2
OAU Communique [Petrov] J 3
CEMA Greatly Contributes to African States' Development J 4
Ugandan Liberation Forces Capture Jinja, Recall Diplomats J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ustinov Telegrams Raul Castro on Playa Giron Anniversary K 1
Reportage on Manley's USSR Visit Continues K 1
Manley's Assessment of Talks K 1
Baybakov Receives Jamaican Ministers K 1
[PRAVDA 12 Apr]
Soviet-Jamaican Joint Communique K 2
[PRAVDA 14 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further Reportage on 18-19 April Supreme Soviet Session R 1
Suslov Speech R 1
Kosygin Resigns, Is Reelected R 2
Brezhnev Statement R 3
Session Continues 19 April R 5
Kuznetsov Gives Report R 5
Second Joint Session Ends R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Methods of Improving Territorial Planning Suggested S 1
[Kistanov in PRAVDA 9 Apr]
New Offshore Drilling Rig Designed in Soviet Union [PRAVDA] S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Spring Sowing Work Accelerates in Most Areas T 1
[Pazhitnev in PRAVDA 13 Apr]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1094 Earth Satellite Launched 18 April U 1
Salyut Cosmonauts Perform Experiment With 'Kristall' U 1
Further Report U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Koldunov Stresses Air Defense Forces' Readiness V 1
[PRAVDA 8 Apr]
U.S., NATO 'Aircraft Pool' Cited by Air Defense Official V 3
[Sozinov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Apr]

U.S. ANTI-DETENTE CIRCLES SEEK TO FRUSTRATE SALT SIGNING

LD181514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] As UPI reports from Washington, Turner, head of the CIA, has told the Senate Committee on Intelligence that the loss of two intelligence centers in Iran will make it difficult for the United States to check the observation by the Soviet side of the SALT-II agreement. This statement reflects the struggle underway in the United States now between the opponents and supporters of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The agency's correspondent remarks that Turner expressed his opinion at a secret hearing the Senate, but certain circles who are in favor of continuing the arms race immediately allowed this statement to leak to the press. This shows that the opponents of detente use the smallest opportunity to frustrate the achievement of a Soviet-U.S. agreement. It is remarkable that Turner made this statement immediately after the State Department had expressed its different point of view about the agreement. It considers that the agreement offers equal chances for both sides. Vance, the secretary of state, expressed himself the same way in his speech in the Hague, which he is visiting.

Let us recall that Brown, U.S. defense secretary, and Brzezinski, the President's adviser on national security, earlier came out in favor of concluding this agreement.

TASS REPORTS 19 APR MEETING OF USSR, U.S. SALT TEAMS

LD191116 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 19, TASS--A scheduledmeeting has been held here today between the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

ARTICLE NOTES HEIGHTENED WESTERN INTEREST IN RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD180753 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Col I. Grabovoy, candidate of military sciences: "Radiological Weapons"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The press has reported developments of radiological weapons in the West. Please describe in more detail what these weapons are--that is the request made to the editorial office by readers A. Verbitskiy, V. Lysenko and others.

The terms "radiological weapons" and "radiological warfare" appeared in the Western press long ago, back in the fifties. These terms signify the use of radioactive substances for military purposes to contaminate people, installations and localities.

It is easy to understand that the first nuclear explosions and the accompanying radioactive contamination of considerable areas served as the impetus for the birth of this idea. The U.S. press called the atom bomb at that time an indirect weapon of radiological warfare since they regarded its destructive action as its main function and allocated a secondary role to its radioactive contamination. At the same time the United States believed it possible to also use as weapons specially manufactured radioactive substances used as a filling for the ammunition of conventional-type weapons. It is precisely these which comprised the basis of radiological weapons.

Besides a nuclear explosion there are two ways of obtaining a large quantity of radioactive substances. First, they are formed as byproducts in manufacturing nuclear fuel. Second, they are a result of the operation of nuclear reactors which serve as energy sources.

But the champions of radiological weapons soon became convinced that organizing the production of a sufficient quantity of radioactive substances for military purposes was a very difficult business: The manufacturing process was too complex and it was very difficult to insure the safety of personnel during the production, filling and use of ammunition in battle. Moreover, to create a stock of radioactive substances it is essential to manufacture them continuously since with time their activity declines comparatively rapidly. Nor is it possible to use radiological weapons for tactical purposes because the biological effect of radioactive radiation emerges not immediately but hours or days later at least.

For these reasons radioactive warfare agents, although they remained at the service of the U.S. Army, receded to the background for a while. In addition it was considered that it was simpler and more effective to effect the radioactive contamination of large areas with the aid of nuclear ammunition detonated on or under the ground.

But in recent years foreign military specialists have begun to talk of new opportunities for increasing the combat efficiency of radiological weapons. On what are these reckonings based? How do their Western supporters conceive of radiological weapons today?

The rapid development of the nuclear power industry and the stockpiling of large reserves of radioactive materials have created preconditions facilitating the production of the components of radiological weapons. For instance, according to foreign specialists' forecasts, by 1980 the volume of radioactive byproducts in the world will exceed 400,000 cubic meters. True, these byproducts can be used only partially for the production of radiological weapons. Nonetheless, the foreign press has noted, over 50 countries possessing nuclear reactors can now set up the manufacture of radioactive warfare agents. The newly increased interest in radiological weapons abroad is also engendered by the emergence of more sophisticated means of delivery and designs for ammunition. [paragraph continues]

It is believed that present-day models of special aerial bombs, missile warheads, mines, shells and various dispersal devices can insure a greater effectiveness of the combat use of radioactive substances than could be achieved formerly. Thus, according to U.S. press reports, when a radiological aerial bomb weighing 100-200 kg is detonated at an altitude of 300-400 meters there is heavy ground contamination over an area with a radius of 300-450 meters.

The U.S. apologists of radiological weapons pin special hopes on the use of guided missiles, particularly cruise missiles. According to their calculations, by dispersing one ton of the radioactive isotope Scandium-46 over a given region with the aid of about 10 cruise missiles it is possible to contaminate a zone covering an area of up to 100 square kilometers within which people would receive serious radiation injuries.

As has already been noted it is mainly the byproducts formed during nuclear reactor operations which serve as the raw material for the production of radioactive warfare agents. Usually they are a mixture of several isotopes differing in their activity and half-life. It is necessary to separate out those most suitable for combat use. But there is also another way--obtaining the necessary composition of isotopes by subjecting specially selected substances to neutron irradiation in reactors. Which isotopes do foreign specialists intend to use for radiological weapons?

It is well known that for a given quantity of a radioisotope its activity is inversely proportional to its half-life and atomic weight. Therefore if you are aiming for heavy contamination, but for a relatively short period, for the solution of tactical tasks, for instance, then you count on using short-lived isotopes. According to foreign press reports these isotopes are Sodium-29, Silicon-31, with a half-life of 3-15 hours, or Strontium-89, Yttrium-94, Zirconium-95, Iodine-131 and others with a half-life of a few days. For strategic or operational-tactical purposes it is believed abroad that isotopes like Cobalt-60, Strontium-90 and Cesium-137 with a half-life of 5, 25 and 33 years respectively may be used.

Radioactive contamination cannot be detected directly by the sensory organs. There are special, very sensitive instruments for this purpose--dosimeters. The degree to which people in a contamination zone are affected depends on the density of contamination, how long they have stayed in the zone, and their degree of protection. Hence it is clear that if radiological weapons are used, the civilian population is in far greater danger than regular troops. In these respects radiological weapons are virtually indistinguishable from chemical means of mass destruction, whose military application is banned by international law.

U.S. STUFFING POWDERKEG WITH ARMS SALES TO MIDEAST

LD181521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Kondrashov article under "Political Commentator's Notes" rubric: "Stuffing the Powderkeg"]

[Text] "Such a large quantity of weapons has been purchased for which the country has absolutely no need, that there are no words to describe it. It can only be explained by madness. Surely our country is not fighting or intending to fight a war with anyone? Why did it need these expensive F-14 fighters? Why did it need so many helicopters?..."

Under today's conditions the reader will not be wrong in assuming that these expressions of bewilderment and protests come from an Iranian. Yes, indeed, these are the words of Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam and he uttered them at a recent press conference. The Iranians who have overthrown the shah reject the madness of the policy of militarization and look with a sense of grief and indignation at the legacy he has bequeathed--a mass of unresolved economic problems and...mountains of weapons which Washington sent on such an intensive scale to the former king of kings who had adopted the guise of U.S. imperialism's gendarme.

The new situation is not without black humor. Amir Entezam reported that Iran's government as now conducting talks with U.S. officials on the possibility of the United States purchasing those same U.S. weapons the shah acquired. Washington confirms that such "repurchases" of F-14 fighters and Phoenix missile systems are not ruled out. Political pragmatism and the desire somehow to satisfy the new Iran outweigh, for the Americans, the fear of looking ridiculous in the eyes of other governments and peoples.

Alas, there is a great deal of room for black humor in the present U.S. Near East policy. If you want to fantasize (and would they be mere fantasies?!) you can imagine that Washington is resolving the question of returning the shipments by leaving the weapons republican Iran does not need in the same region and merely transferring them to Israel and Egypt--to count toward the commitments for massive military supplies by which the Americans "bought" the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Since the treaty is a "peace" treaty it is merely necessary to deck the aircraft, missiles and tanks with laurel wreaths. True, on this plane it is easy to detect one flaw. The entire prodigious quantity of arms purchased by the shah's Iran since 1972 may not be enough to insure the further militarization of Israel and Egypt outlined by the U.S. "peace settlement" framework. After all, the supplements to the "separate peace" alone promise them military aid worth $4.8 billion over 3 years. And if we add to the special aid the regular aid of which a sizeable proportion is also accounted for by arms deliveries, the total sum for the 3 years will be $13.4 billion.

Having lost Iran as a suitable foothold and instrument of its strategy, Washington, as is well known, is rapidly seeking buttresses for its shaky positions along the path which led the United States to lamentable results in Iran--the further militarization of an already explosive region. The traditional U.S. bulwark in the shape of Israel is being reinforced. It is being made a dual bulwark with the aid of the Israel-Egyptian alliance.

But the actions of the U.S. strategists are not restricted to this. The accelerated formulation of the deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo slightly overshadowed another dangerous step that Washington has taken counter to peace and the Arab peoples' interests.

We are talking about U.S. plans to involve North Yemen (the Yemen Arab Republic) in the arms race, with all the consequent results. The plans have found practical expression in President Carter's decision to sell this small Arab state U.S. arms worth $390 million, on an a emergency basis, without even asking for U.S. congressional approval. The conflict between North Yemen and South Yemen (the PDRY) served as the pretext for this action. But it is important to stress that the pretext itself had already vanished by the time the White House announced this measure. In fact the President's decision was announced on 7 March, 4 days after those involved in the conflict had declared a cease-fire, and a day after the Arab League, approving the agreement on the settlement of the disputes between the two Yemeni states, had called on third sides to refrain from interfering in this problem.

Since that time, the two Yemens have settled their differences and moreover elaborated and announced the procedure for their unification into a single state. But Washington's gamble on discord and a split between them remains in force, like the decision to sell arms. And these arms are certainly not needed to strengthen peace. Under the pretext of insuring stability and also, of course, the security of the oil supply routes, the Americans are encouraging instability and paving the way for conflicts for their own selfish purposes--to gain a foothold in this part of the Arabian Peninsula and strengthen their military presence (as well as arms it is planned to send about 300 U.S. military advisers).

And there too, in North Yemen, people may ask themselves Amir Entezam's question: "Surely our country is not fighting or intending to fight a war with anyone?" Evidently Washington reckons that if it is not fighting a war at the moment it "will plan to fight" later--with transatlantic aid. It is significant that the U.S. press is expressing marked skepticism regarding the prospects of the settlement agreed on by the two Yemens. To all appearances it does not suit the Americans and hinders their plans to fish in troubled waters. The WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that Washington was "stunned and angered" by the agreement between the two Yemens.

Announcing the sale of arms to North Yemen, President Carter applied the provision of U.S. legislation allowing the White House, by citing extraordinary circumstances and U.S. national security interests, to proceed without the persmission of Congress. This mode of conduct has doubly alarmed a number of U.S. observers. In the opinion of the well-known historian A. Schlesinger the current President has done something which none of his predecessors did and has created a dangerous precedent, especially since the mention of a U.S. national security threat was obviously far-fetched.

I should like to add one more remark to this. There has perhaps not been a single postwar U.S. administration which, on coming to power, has been so eloquent as the present one in its promises to reduce the arms trade. Much has also been said especially about the limitation of arms deliveries to the Near East. The result can be seen, as they say. Perhaps no other U.S. administration has been so dangerous, so riskily hasty in stuffing more gunpowder into the Near East powderkeg.

USSR ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDROV DISCUSSES HARRISBURG ACCIDENT

LD171409 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Apr 79 p 14 LD

[Max Leon report on interview with President of USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov: "Reliable Means of Protection"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Soviet scientist Anatoliy Aleksandrov, one of the creators of Soviet nuclear power stations and president of the Academy of Sciences, believes that the Pennsylvania accident must not jeopardize the increasingly extensive use of nuclear energy.

During an interview granted to us he declared that the security systems installed in Soviet power stations are effective.

Here are his thoughts on the Three Mile Island accident and the reactions which this has provoked:

"So far, of course, it is difficult to know all the details of what really happened in those reactors. In my view, however, the commentaries published greatly exaggerate the extent of the accident.

"Nuclear power stations usually possess reliable means of protection and security against every imaginable incident. Moreover, these protection systems are normally duplicated and have diversified power supplies.

In our nuclear power stations, in any event, there would have to be a complex sequence of multiple incidents to cause the slightest amount of detectable radioactivity in the environment. Even though, as a result of the accident at the U.S. power station, the tolerable norms for radioactivity in the outside environment were exceeded, albeit for a brief period, we must not forget that these tolerances still leave a great margin before the level becomes dangerous. Furthermore, brief disruption of the norms does not lead to modifications in the human organism, even if those norms are exceeded tenfold.

It must be remembered that an x-ray of the lungs or the stomach is equivalent to the normal dose of radiation which a person working in a power station receives theoretically in 6 months. I think that this incident, which is all the more regrettable since discussions on the use of nuclear energy were in fact taking place, will lead to further improvements in security measures and, despite everything, will not prove an obstacle to developing this form of energy.

"In France, as in our country and the other developed countries, no future is possible without extensive use of nuclear energy."

NASA ANNOUNCES SKYLAB CONTINUES TO LOSE ALTITUDE

LD181910 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

["NASA announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 18, TASS--The American Skylab, space laboratory launched in 1973, is still losing altitude, quickly approaching the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said that the laboratory is going down in its orbit affected by a light but constant aerodynamic drag in the rarefied upper layers. According to calculations Skylab will come off the orbit around June 19 this year and is expected to burn out entirely in the dense layers of the atmosphere.

Now Skylab is flying at an altitude of 318 kilometres as compared with the initial altitude of 434-452 kilometres. Three crews of American astronauts worked onboard the laboratory. There were plans to bring a booster to the laboratory so as to raise its flight-path and, if possible, to resume its operation, but malfunctioning of Skylab's onboard equipment rendered the project impracticable.

PRAVDA CARRIES USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE TO PRC

LD172224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18--On April 17 the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko presented the following note to Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in the USSR Wang Youping:

In connection with the April 3, 1979 note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is authorised to state the following:

The Soviet Union's attitude to the decision of the Chinese side not to prolong the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the PRC, signed on February 14, 1950, is expressed in the April 4th, this year, statement of the Soviet Government.

As to the question of talks between the two countries, raised in the note of the PRC Foreign Ministry, it is necessary to recall that the Soviet Union has repeatedly made concrete proposals on the holding of talks with the aim of a general easing of tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and of eliminating obstacles impeding their normal development.

Such proposals were made in 1969 and 1970--on giving the form of a special inter-state act to the commitment of the sides not to attack each other with the use of armed forces, including nuclear weapons, in 1971--on signing a treaty on the non-use of force, in 1973--on the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty. But each time these proposals were rejected by the Chinese side.

The Soviet Union displayed a new initiative in 1978. On February 24, 1978, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR proposed to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC for both countries to come out with a joint statement on principles of relations between the USSR and the PRC. It was proposed to include in their number the principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the non-use of force. The Soviet side was prepared to hold a meeting of representatives of the two countries with the aim of reaching agreement on a mutually acceptable text of such a statement.

The Soviet Union is convinced that a document on principles of relations between the USSR and the PRC, drafted and adopted by the sides, would be a suitable starting base for an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, this being in the cardinal interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and in the interests of peace and international security.

So the PRC Government knows well the approach of the Soviet Union to the subject and aims of talks between our countries and the concrete proposals of the Soviet side. The point is that this should be clear to both sides.

The Soviet side expects that with due account for the above stated considerations, the Chinese side will present its views on the subject and aims of the talks. On the attainment of agreement on this, it would be possible to discuss the question of the level and venue of the talks.

Moscow, 17 April 1979.

The PRC ambassador said that he would immediately convey the note to his government.

TASS: BEIJING TAKES ADVANTAGE OF U.S. BUSINESS INTERESTS

LD182250 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 18, TASS--A group of U.S. oil companies reached an agreement with the Chinese leaders on oil and gas exploration on China's continental shelf. Among the companies are Amoco Oil, Atlantic Richfield Company, Santa Fe International Corporation and others. Representatives of these companies do not disclose the modalities of the agreement or who would finance the exploration projects which are due to begin in July including the exploitation of oil and gas.

This is already a second group of U.S. oil magnates rushing to Beijing in order to take advantage of the reorientation of China's foreign economic ties on capitalist countries of Washington.

Beijing, for its part, taking advantage of the interest shown by the business circles in the Chinese market is above all trying to consolidate its military and strategic positions.

Beijing leaders have been lavishing promises on Western monopolies as regards future economic ties and flooding the West with their orders. However, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce publication BUSINESS AMERICA the cost of firm orders placed by China with Western companies has already by far exceeded its capacity to pay for the orders in cash or Chinese products, including oil.

Some U.S. specialists returning from China consider that the hopes of Western firms to get Chinese oil as payment for their products are without foundation. According to these experts the oil reserves in Chinese continental shelf are only half the amount disclosed by the Beijing authorities.

The mirage of Chinese oil is tempting. However, as practice has demonstrated, Beijing is in the first place guided by its own interests and military and strategic objectives.

NOVOYE VREMYA: PRC PUTS POLITICAL PRESSURE ON VIETNAM

LD182236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

["Hanoi-Beijing: Will There Be Any Progress at the Talks?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 April, TASS--"The Vietnamese-Chinese talks are yet another test of Beijing's intentions," writes NOVOYE VREMYA.

"The dialog will be no easy one," the weekly points out. "That can be said before the event. The trouble is not that the relations between Vietnam and China contain such complex problems that they are not subject to political settlement. They can be solved. But for that to happen, both sides must have the desire to do this. Vietnam has it. Vietnam sincerely desires that the negotiations should be constructive and yield results. That is why Hanoi has done everything to avoid complicating them and to create a favorable atmosphere for the talks.

"But how has Beijing prepared for the talks? Several army corps concentrated in the zone bordering on Vietnam were moved up to the Vietnamese borders. Fresh reinforcements are arriving there from other parts of China and replacing the battle-tattered units. Artillery and mortar bombardment of Vietnam's territory continues.

"The Chinese top brass appears to be trying to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam so as to thereby underpin its own territorial claims," NOVOYE VREMYA continues. "Beijing's appetites are growing. It disputes not only the historically constituted line of the land border between Vietnam and China, but even the sea boundaries starting at the Tonkin Gulf, and has its eye on the archipelagoes in the South China Sea.

"In bringing political pressure to bear on Vietnam, the Beijing leaders are also pursuing broader aims. They are not giving up their hopes of turning Vietnam aside from the path it has chosen. Naturally, all this complicates the approaching dialog.

"In an article published a few days ago, RENMIN RIBAO claimed that China wanted to live in peace with Vietnam. The true worth of those words will be shown by the attitude of the Chinese delegation at the talks in Hanoi."

MORE ON 'CLASH' BETWEEN STUDENTS IN NANJING

LD182322 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports on a clash in the Chinese city of Nanjing between Chinese students and students from Asia and Africa. The clash was triggered off by the appearance of a wallposter composed in a racist spirit and directed against the Afro-Asian students studying at the local university.

Our political observer takes the view that the clash was not accidental or sudden. It could hardly have happened without the approval of the Chinese authorities. Discrimination against African students in China increases as the African people step up their opposition to Beijing's hegemonistic foreign policy course. China's involvement in the imperialist intervention in Angola, the part it played in fanning up the conflict in the Horn of Africa and its cooperation with the racist regimes in southern Africa did little to build up Beijing's image as a friend of the African people.

MONGOLIAN JOURNALIST DISCUSSES ASIAN SECURITY, DETENTE

LD181423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by UNEN first deputy chief editor (G. Deleg) under the rubric "Foreign Publicists in IZVESTIYA": "A Peaceful Sky for Asia"]

[Excerpt] The Mongolian People's Republic, as an Asian socialist country, is consistently struggling in its foreign policy for lasting peace and security on the continent. Its voice is increasingly being heard in the United Nations and other international organizations and it welcomes any well-meaning undertaking aimed at strengthening trust and friendship among peoples and at deepening the relaxation of tension. We are sympathetic toward any initiative, whatever its source, if it is based on the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, national integrity and development of comprehensive cooperation under conditions of equality, justice and mutual advantage. Proceeding from this principled position, the Mongolian people express solidarity with the people of the DPRK who are demanding the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea and the independent peaceful democratic unification of the motherland.

But it is clear that some people are not fond of the spirit of detente which is growing throughout the world, including the Asian Continent. The reactionary forces of imperialism have found a true ally in the shape of China's Maoist leadership in the struggle against socialism and progress and against peace and the peoples' security. Those who are trying to play the China card do not realize that they themselves are becoming the instrument of the Beijing leaders who are pursuing exclusively selfish ends which are a danger to other peoples. Do not let the "merchants" in the West, who intend in the current alarming situation to sell weapons to China, forget that the weapons may be used against anybody. History has many examples of this.

...When you travel across the Mongolian steppes you see cities, enterprises and virgin land state farms constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and you think again and again what a great force is the cohesion of the peoples marching along the socialist path. This unity consists of the might of the community as a whole and that of each individual fraternal country. This is also a guarantee of our overall security. The program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for freedom and independence of the peoples proclaimed by the 25th CPSU Congress points out a precise and already time-tested course leading to guaranteeing security on our planet, including the Asian Continent with its complex and contradictory situation.

The more widely the Asian countries become involved in the struggle to strengthen international detente, the more consistently measures are implemented for halting the arms race and effecting detente and the warmer the political climate becomes in our world. Therefore, the guarantee of general Asian security will be more successful--and this is the aim of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our continent.

AFGHAN AUTHORITIES NORMALIZE SITUATION IN HERAT

LD181113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Herat: Elimination of Consequences of Revolt"]

[Text] Kabul, April 11--Democratic Republic of Afghanistan party and state organs are paying great attention to eliminating the consequences of the counterrevolutionary revolt in Herat. A government delegation headed by (S.M. Peyruz), deputy minister of public works, has just returned to Kabul from Herat. As (Idasaur Iniklab) reports, in a speech at a city rally in which thousands of working people participated (S.M. Peyruz) spoke of the aims of the April revolution and the achievements of revolutionary Afghanistan. The speakers at the rally spoke of the considerable successes also achieved in Herat Province since the April revolution. Thousands of jeribs of land (one jerib is equal to 0.2 hectares) have been distributed among landless peasants and peasants with little land. More than 16,000 peasant families have become owners of parcels of land. The organization of cooperatives has begun. Committees for the defense of the revolution have been created throughout the province. These actions by the people's goverrment have evoked an outburst of wild malice by counterrevolutionary forces.

Now that the conspiracy by the forces of reaction and imperialism has been eliminated, the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and nonparty supporters of the people's government among workers are explaining to the population who they are dealing with, who wanted to frustrate the cause of the April revolution, who the rebels were serving, with whose aid they infiltrated Afghanistan's territory and who supplied them with weapons and money. Thanks to the great explanatory and creative work by Afghanistan's party and government organs, the situation in Herat is now returning to normal.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS VOICE SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD182252 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

["Solidarity With Afghan People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, April 18, TASS--A mass meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan was held here by the Indian public. The Afghan people gained true freedom only following the victory of the 1978 April revolution, the rally was told by Secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party N.K. Krishnan. Progressive reforms are being implemented in the country, which come up against the fierce resistance of reactionaries both inside and outside the country. Helped by American imperialism, which strives to suppress national liberation movements in the area, and also by the Beijing expansionists, reactionary forces have attacked the legitimate Government of the DRA. The entire Indian people stands on the side of its Afghan brothers and demands "hands off Afghanistan!" Supported by the Beijing leadership and imperialism, the Afghan people's enemies will not end subversive activities against the young Afghan Republic, said in his speech member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party's National Council M. Faruki. Counter-revolutionaries, armed on the money of the CIA and Beijing, trained in special camps in China, are perpetrating acts of subversion and sabotage. However, victory will be on the side of the Afghan people, for on its side is all peace-loving mankind. Meeting participants passed a resolution which strongly condemned interference by Western imperialist circles and by Beijing in the DRA's internal affairs.

SRV, PRC HOLD HANOI TALKS ON SETTLING BORDER ISSUES

Phan Hien Statement on Talks

LD181523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 12 April--Phan Hien, deputy foreign minister of the SRV and the leader of the Vietnamese delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, said here today that Vietnam is ready for talks and sincerely wants them to begin successfully and to produce results.

We do not wish to create any complexities and obstacles for the beginning of talks, he said. On the contrary, we want a favourable situation and want negotiations to proceed normally. As for the agenda, we shall discuss pressing measures for preserving peace and stability on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier as well as questions of re-establishing normal relations between the two countries. The main thing is that discussions should cover questions of bilateral relations and not touch upon a third side.

Phan Hien said that the Chinese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlung will arrive in Hanoi on April 14.

The Vietnamese side, Phan Hien said, has always shown and is showing good will. We won a major victory over the Chinese aggressors and are strengthening combat solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. We enjoy tremendous support from the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, communist parties, international organizations and the whole of progressive mankind.

Our good will also lies in the fact that we are coming to the talks even though Chinese troops continue to occupy 15 locations on Vietnamese territory. Beijing still has nine army corps in the regions bordering on Vietnam. The talks will be held against the background of Chinese troops organizing provocations, carrying out artillery shelling and infiltrating spies and saboteurs into Vietnamese territory. But we want talks in order to stabilize the situation and to seek ways of normalizing relations between the two countries. Time will show to what extent the Chinese side is ready for sincere talks.

SRV Submits Negotiating Proposals

LD181754 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--Negotiations between the government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on questions of Vietnamese-Chinese relations began here today. Speaking at the negotiations, Phan Hien, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and leader of the Vietnamese delegation, said that the aggressive war against Vietnam, unleashed by the Chinese Government on February 17th, had the purpose of implementing China's expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. According to incomplete data, he stressed, the troops of the Chinese aggressors destroyed 25 hospitals, 135 medical stations and maternity homes, 32 vocational training schools, 249 general-purpose schools, 81 industrial enterprises, many pagodas and historical monuments, destroyed the Ho Chi Minh Museum at Pakbo.

At present, Phan Hien said, the Chinese interventionists continue to occupy more than ten points in Vietnamese territory, to concentrate large army contingents near the Vietnamese border, are perpetrating new armed provocations.

The head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam tabled proposals, containing the basic principles for settling issues in the relations between the two countries and also urgent measures to ensure peace and stability in the border districts.

The Socialist Rebpulic of Vietnam moves that both sides should pull back their troops to a distance of 3-5 kilometres from the border that existed prior to February 17th, along its entire length, should stop military provocations and hostile activities which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity and threaten the security of the sides.

The strips of land along both sides of the indicated line, from which the troops are to be pulled out, will be declared a demilitarised zone. Both sides will negotiate its regime. Both sides will immediately exchange lists of men captured during the war in order to accelerate the process of their return.

The restoration of normal relations between both countries must be effected on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The border and territorial issues between the two countries must be resolved in the spirit of respect and observance of the historically established Vietnamese-Chinese border, the head of the Vietnamese delegation noted.

Phan Hien Press Conference

LD181624 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--A press conference was held here today on the results of the first meeting of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations. The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Phan Hien, noted that the Chinese delegation has not yet given any answer to Vietnam's constructive proposals set forth at today's meeting, except a promise "to study them." As to the speech by the head of the Chinese delegation, it did not contain any concrete proposals at all.

The present situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border remains extremely tense, and this requires the adoption of prompt measures directed at establishing peace and stability in that area, underlined the deputy foreign minister of the SRV. The measures we proposed are needed very much and fully correspond to reality.

Concentrated at present on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, he said, are several Chinese divisions. The armed forces that took part in the aggression against Vietnam remain, as before, in the immediate vicinity of the Vietnamese border. Their strength exceeds half a million men. They are armed with more than 500 tanks and more than 1,000 artillery pieces. Such a troop concencentration creates extreme tension on the border. Chinese troops continue to occupy more than ten points on Vietnamese territory. Phan Hien confirmed once again that the people of Vietnam will never agree to the continued occupation of Vietnamese lands. And we therefore firmly demand of China the complete withdrawal of its troops from those points on SRV territory where they still remain.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation announced that agreement over the time of the next meeting will be reached later.

NHAN DAN Editorial on Talks

LD181646 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--Consent to start negotiations with China is a manifestation of our good will and desire to normalize the relations between the two countries, to save the ancient friendship with the Chinese people, it is stressed editorially by the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The editorial article is devoted to the opening of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations at the level of deputy foreign ministers. The principles, on which the problems of relations between Vietnam and China should be solved, include: discontinuation by the Beijing ruling circles of military provocations and threats, an end to the hostile and subversive policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. They must draw proper conclusions from the mistakes they have made.

We demand that the Chinese Government should withdraw immediately and completely all the Chinese troops from Vietnam, that is carry out its own declarations. The Chinese leaders unleashed an aggressive war against Vietnam, which took a toll of many lives, destroyed many economic and cultural objectives in our country. They must bear responsibility for these grave crimes.

Sitting down at the conference table with China, we hope to resolve the problems existing in the relations between the two countries, to uphold the traditional friendship of the peoples of Vietnam and China. We wish to restore peace and stability on the border between our two countries, to liquidate tension in this region, created by the provocations, threats and military preparations of the Chinese side. We hope that the Chinese side will take effective measures to restore normal relations between our two countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence. If the ruling circles of China act in the same manner as the Government of Vietnam, corroborate by practical steps their commitments to respect the historically established frontier, the border and territorial issues between the two countries can be resolved in conformity with the aspirations and genuine interests of the peoples of Vietnam and China, in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. And, on the contrary, if the Chinese side tries to use the negotiations for continued escalation of tensions and for covering up its designs, the negotiations will yield no results.

PRC Fails To Offer Specific Proposals

LD181414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi:

Talks between government delegations from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRC began in Hanoi today. The aim of the talks is to settle the situation in the border areas and to discuss other problems concerning mutual relations between the two countries. Displaying good will, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has spared no effort to insure that these talks have finally started. In this way it has demonstrated its sincere desire to try to solve the complicated problems connected with relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and China through peaceful means at the negotiating table.

At the same time, the Chinese side noticeably delayed the start of the talks, putting various obstacles in their path and complicating preparations for them with new incidents of an obviously hostile nature. Today the first plenary session was held where the heads of the delegations spoke. The Vietnamese side proposed that specific proposals, truly aimed at solving the problems and settling relations between the two countries, be discussed and reviewed. They consist of specific, purposeful programs, suited to the real situation as it exists now and the interests and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. They also correspond to the desire of Southeast Asia and the world as a whole to live in an atmosphere of peace and security.

At the same time, as has been reported, the head of the Chinese delegation limited himself to purely general remarks in speaking at today's plenary session without making any specific proposals. Thus from the very first day of the talks two approaches have appeared. First of all, there are the constructive and peaceful proposals on the part of the Vietnamese delegation, and then, the absence of any specific proposals whatsoever on the part of China's delegation.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD181758 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--On the occasion of the national holiday of Kampuchea, a reception was held here at which Pham Van Dong, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a speech. We, he said, warmly welcome the accomplishments of the Kampuchean people in the reconstruction of their country and strengthening its defence capacity. The ties of combat solidarity and fraternal friendship which bind together the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos have now become even stronger on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Vietnamese people, the prime minister stressed, will fulfil its internationalist duty to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos and together with them defend the revolutionary gains.

VCP APPEALS STRESS VIGILANCE, COMBAT READINESS

LD181412 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

["Calls of CPV Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 18, TASS--In its calls the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam urges people to heighten their vigilance and combat preparedness in order to defend the socialist homeland, to develop in every way the socialist emulation movement and to live and work after the example of the great President Ho Chi Minh. The calls were issued on the occasion of the forthcoming holidays--the complete liberation of the south of the country and May Day, the international day of labour solidarity. The Central Committee of the CPV expresses gratitude to the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and progressive mankind for their powerful support of the just cause of the Vietnamese people and cheers solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese people are celebrating these holidays in a situation when they have just won a victory over a half a million strong army of Chinese aggressors, when they have defended the independence and territorial integrity of the socialist homeland, it is said in the calls. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam points out that the development of solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the name of defending and developing their countries have entered a new stage.

KAMPUCHEAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ADDRESSES SOLDIERS

LD181401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Defending Gains"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 April--Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has addressed soldiers and officers in Phnom Penh to mark the Kampuchean new year and the impending 17 April national holiday.

He said that in the long and arduous struggle for freedom and independence the Kampuchean people won a victory which allowed them to embark on building a new society. However, Pen Sovan stressed, the reactionary pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique betrayed the people's interests and began a policy of genocide and devastation of the country.

In order to save the nation from ruin and to build a genuinely free and just society the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation stirred the Kampuchean people to rise up and liquidate the antipopular regime. Pen Sovan called on officers and soldiers to increase their combat readiness and vigilance toward reaction's intrigues and to always firmly stand guard over the gains of the revolution.

LAO PEOPLE DETERMINED TO FRUSTRATE PRC SUBVERSION

LD141640 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, April 14, TASS--The population and the armed forces of the Laotian provinces of Louang Namtha, Udomsay [as received] and Phongsali bordering on China expressed determination to frustrate any subversive designs of Chinese expansionists, and to uphold the independence and freedom of their country. The messages which those provinces sent to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the government of the republic and the main command of the People's Liberation Army are reaffirming their full support for the policy of the party and the Laotian Government.

SOUPHANOUVONG ADDRESSES CLOSING OF VETERANS CONGRESS

LD181321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] Vientiane, 11 April--Speaking at a rally marking the end of the first national congress of heroes and veterans of the struggle for Laos' freedom and independence, President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] stressed that the congress demonstrated the close cohesion of the Lao people and their army around the People's Revolutionary Party and the inviolable alliance of the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Our congress, Souphanouvong stressed, has been a vivid expression of the Lao people's readiness to struggle against Chinese hegemonism, aggressive plans regarding Laos and threats to its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Khamtai Siphandon, commander in chief of the LPDR Armed Forces and minister of national defense, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for their tremendous aid and support in the struggle for national liberation and in the building of a socialist Laos.

After the proclamation of the LPDR, the speaker noted, the expansionists and hegemonists from Beijing began to threaten our people. Siding with American imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists dream of absorbing Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, clearing the way for an invasion of the Southeast Asian countries and implementing their expansionist schemes. With this aim they are shamelessly interfering in Laos' internal affairs, sowing national discord, inciting reaction to antigovernment actions and aiding Lao reactionaries both inside the country and abroad.

BURMA SUPPRESSING INFILTRATED 'WHITE FLAG' MAOISTS

LD180729 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 17, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

According to press reports, 165 Burmese citizens have been decorated with national orders and medals in Rangoon. President U Ne Win had to present many of these awards for combat valour to widows and mothers who died in action. [as received]

Battles break out regularly in the northeast of Burma, near the Burmese-Chinese border, which is being systematically crossed by detachments of Maoist hirelings from the Burmese "White Flag" organization. They are formed, trained and armed in China, then sent into neighbouring Burma to set up Maoist bases within the territory of that sovereign state.

Thus, men of the Burmese People's Army are compelled to wage an undeclared and just war in their peaceful land, it is pointed out by the newspaper LOKETHA PYITHU NEZIN. Many of them are sacrificing their lives for the independence and territorial integrity of their homeland.

With the support of the population the Burmese Army has carried out several successful operations against the Beijing agents. Big demonstrations and meetings were held in many towns of Burma. They condemned strongly the intrigues of the Maoists.

The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has earned worldwide respect for its independent foreign policy of international peace and friendship, detente and disarmament, equal cooperation and goodneighbourhood. This course, however, does not suit the Beijing hegemonists. This is why, pursuing their expansionist goals and endeavouring in vain to influence the policy of Burma in the desired direction, Beijing is keeping this small state of Southeast Asia in constant tension. At the same time Beijing does not stint hypocritical assurances of "sincere and fraternal friendship" towards its southern neighbour.

NONAGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN CSCE PARTICIPANTS URGED

LD191043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "Not To Raise the Sword of War"]

[Text] The best minds of the past dreamed of eradicating wars from the life of human society. But from the most ancient times until recently Europe remained an arena of the bloodiest battles. The American poet Walt Whitman called our continent "the old slaughterhouse of dynasties." For many centuries the "right to war" was deemed the inalienable right of states.

But the skies above our old continent have now been peaceful for one-third of a century. Tremendous historical credit for this goes, above all, to the socialist states. The paramount task today is to supplement the developing political detente with military detente and to turn Europe into a region of stable peace. The consistent constructive action program of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed at liquidating the threat of a new war. In November 1976 the Warsaw Pact states proposed that all the countries which signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. Sober-minded figures in the West pointed out that such an accord would be an effective step toward removing the threat of nuclear war. G. Kennan, an eminent veteran of American diplomacy, urged the U.S. leaders to support the socialist countries' initiative.

However, it was not to the liking of NATO strategists. They maintained that the adoption of this proposal would make wars involving the use of conventional (nonnuclear) weapons more likely. The Swiss newspaper DER BUND sets forth their far-fetched fears as follows: "The West must renounce its only (?!) effective weapon against the Soviet 'steamroller'--conventional armed forces." Such NATO versions were accompanied by a propaganda ballyhoo about the North Atlantic alliance "lagging" behind the Warsaw Pact in conventional arms. These falsifications were refuted by numerous public acknowledgements by NATO leaders of the existence of an approximate equilibrium of forces between the military groupings in Europe. For more than 2 years, however, "Atlantic" diplomacy stubbornly repeated "no" in reply to the Warsaw Pact states' initiative.

There is a valuable new proposal in the set of real measures to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 2 March speech. The Soviet leader declared: "...Then let us reach agreement to renounce the first use of both nuclear and conventional arms. In other words, let us conclude something like a nonaggression pact among the participants in the all-European conference."

This initiative has been greeted with great interest in broad political circles abroad. Careful study of it by leading figures is reported from government spheres in Western capitals. It "undoubtedly merits most serious consideration," Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes.

The importance of the Soviet proposal cannot be overestimated. It is on a large scale. The 33 European states, the United States and Canada have the biggest arsenals on earth. They include all the member countries of the world's two strongest military groupings. The NATO and Warsaw Pact arsenals of nuclear and conventional war materiel in fact include all modern types and systems of weapons. Our continent is oversaturated with arms.

If none of the states which participated in the all-European conference is the first to use them, the threat of a new war will be considerably reduced. There is no flame without a spark.

The security of neutral countries will also be enhanced. Peace will become more lasting not only in Europe but also in North America. The nonaggression pact would embrace vast, densely populated regions in the Northern Hemisphere, where the epicenter of military and political confrontation between the two social systems is now situated.

The topicality of the Soviet proposal is all the more obvious because the concept of "first attack" (or "first strike") has in no way been removed from imperialism's military strategy. The experience of World War II and of postwar armed conflicts reminds us that the strategic surprise attack is the chief means of unleashing aggression. Hitler's "blitzkriegs" were based on this method. Fascist Germany attacked our motherland suddenly, perfidiously and without declaring war. The Japanese-American war began with the Tokyo militarists' massive surprise strike on the U.S. Pacific Fleet's Pearl Harbor base. But even though the "first strike" theoreticians suffered a crushing defeat in World War II, their sad experience has in no way brought the modern militarists to their senses.

The "first strike" concept was adopted on the other side of the ocean immediately after the end of the war. The 19 September 1945 U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff memorandum "Principles for Formulating U.S. Military Policy" contained a recommendation that the President "carry out all preparations in order to make the first strike if necessary."

The attainment of strategic equality between the USSR and the United States has dampened the ardor of certain American strategists. They have realized that any first strike against our country will not go unpunished and will lead to catastrophic consequences for America. This conclusion has been reached, for example, by R. McNamara, who headed the Pentagon under Presidents J. Kennedy and L. Johnson. A sober viewpoint is characteristic of many politicians in the West today.

But the aggressive first strike concept has not been consigned to the archives. In the summer of 1975 Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger (now energy secretary in charge of the development and production of nuclear weapons) openly announced the possibility of the first use of mass destruction means by the United States. His successor D. Rumsfeld said: "We do not rule out the possibility of our being first to use nuclear arms to protect our interests."

The present Washington administration does not make such monstrous statements in public or talk about defense. But in the depths of the Pentagon and of Schlesinger's department and in the militarist "nerve centers" the elaboration of methods of dealing a preemptive strike is surreptitiously underway. The authoritative U.S. expert S. Lenz reports: "The hawks in and around the Pentagon are continuing their arms escalation in the hope that sooner or later they will create...offensive weapons making possible a destructive preemptive strike."

We also find the concept of the preemptive strike in NATO headquarters documents which have been leaked to the press. An analysis of the bloc's methods leaves no doubt that strategic surprise lies at the basis of the entire system of building and training the Allied Armed Forces. The alliance's long-term program approved by the NATO Council's Washington session last spring emphasizes the massive buildup of nuclear and conventional offensive arms.

The militarists are trying to depict neutron warheads as "innocuous" tactical weapons. But the following is the competent opinion of 113 scientists from 33 countries who took part in the 28th Pugwash conference: The neutron bomb will probably blur the dividing line between nuclear warfare and conventional war, and thus increase the likelihood of the use of nuclear weapons.

War scenarios in which the preemptive strike would be dealt simultaneously by nuclear and conventional and often indistinguishable weapons are emerging increasingly frequently in the NATO strategists' military thinking.

No, man does not want to live by these monstrous scenarios which inevitably lead to a nuclear missile catastrophe!

Moreover any attempts to obtain one-sided military advantages are hopeless and senseless. The high level of development of the economy, science and technology of the USSR and the fraternal socialist community countries makes it possible to supply their armed forces with any weapons on which the aggressive forces of imperialism might want to count. They will not succeed in disrupting the approximate parity of the sides' military forces.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states set against the militarists' sinister designs their active peace policy and porposeful quest for effective measures to prevent a new war.

"Our efforts," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "are aimed at insuring that matters do not reach the point of a preemptive or a second strike and that there is no nuclear war at all.... On behalf of the party and all the people I state: Our country will never embark on the path of aggression, will never raise a sword against other peoples."

The USSR's initiative stems logically from its principled foreign policy strategy of peace. It fully accords with the spirit and letter of present-day international law, one of whose main principles is the principle of nonaggression. It is enshrined in Article 2 of the UN Charter and many General Assembly decisions and other international accords.

The signing of a nonaggression pact among 35 states would mark an important step on the path of the materialization of detente outlined by the all-European conference.

The Final Act of the Helsinki meeting notes in particular the need to help reduce the danger of an armed conflict and enshrines the most important accords aimed at reducing military confrontation. In this document 35 states solemnly pledged to refrain from using force or the threat of force against each other and from invading and attacking foreign territory. An important task was set--making the principle of the nonuse of force an effective law of international life.

The USSR's proposal is aimed at the further development and expression in concrete terms of the provisions of the Final Act and the implementation of the noble aim inscribed in it--protecting the peoples from any threat or encroachment on their security. The land of the soviets sets a good example of how to implement the Helsinki decisions in practice and how to achieve the materialization of detente.

The new accord would undoubtedly increase mutual trust among the states and this in turn would have a beneficial influence on the course of the talks now underway on the limitation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, especially the Vienna talks. In a calmer atmosphere it will be easier to achieve mutually acceptable accords on urgent problems of curbing the arms race.

This is a realistic and businesslike approach to the solution of an urgent problem. Even those people in the NATO countries who still believed in the fabrications of the "threat from the east" cannot fail to see now the good will of the socialist world. [paragraph continues]

As the West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER rightly opines, the talks on a nonaggression pact "could open up really interesting prospects."

The ancient historian Sallust noted: It is easy to begin a war but very hard to stop it. With the present unprecedented destructive power of military equipment, even the beginning of a large-scale war is fraught with the danger of catastrophic consequences for hundreds of millions of people. Therefore statesmanlike wisdom imperiously dictates that we must solemnly pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons and not to raise the sword of war.

U.S.-UK COLLUSION ON CYPRUS-BASED INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

LD181421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under rubric "International Notes": "Where Do the U-2's Fly To?"]

[Text] Athens, 13 April--On the southern coast of Cyprus, near the city of Limassol, the flat and broad Akrotiri cape juts into the sea. There, beside a lake, lies the concrete runway of the British military base. For several years now American U-2 spy planes have been taking off from it into the Mediterranean skies. Where do they fly to? On whom are the electronic reconnaissance instruments alined?

The bases' British bosses and the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia have always maintained that the U-2's tasks include monitoring observance of the ceasefire between Egyptian and Israeli troops in the Sinai Peninsula.

But for several weeks now reports have been appearing in the British and Cypriot press that the American spy planes based on Cyprus are gathering intelligence data against East European socialist states and the Soviet Union. And the British airbase at Akrotiri is increasingly being used in the interests of the Pentagon and NATO. Britain's THE OBSERVER and Cyprus' DHIMOKRATIA and O ANEXARTITOS have written of this. Confirmation that Akrotiri base is used for U-2 flights to gather espionage information on the USSR appeared recently in the Cypriot journal IKONIS.

Press reports have created natural concern in Cyprus. The island's progressive public demands an end to the dangerous actions of the North Atlantic bloc's militarists, who are trying by hook or by crook to make Cyprus their strong point in the East Mediterranean. The democratic press points to the fact that the Pentagon has long been seeking to get hold of the British bases on the island. People here recall the presence of numerous American military specialists and visits to Akrotiri and Dhekelia army base by American military transport aircraft, combat helicopters and U.S. landing troops.

Repeated reports have recently appeared in Cypriot newspapers and the Western press that some of the equipment has been moved to Cyprus from the American electronic reconnaissance bases that have been closed in Iran. The Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) has sent a protest to the UN secretary general in connection with Washington's attempts to deploy its new espionage equipment on the island. The newspaper KHARAVYI, organ of the AKEL Central Committee, has repeatedly written of the imperialists' desire to make Cyprus a center for espionage against the socialist countries. The newspaper has pointed out that the use of Akrotiri base by U-2 aircraft is a gross violation of the status of the British bases on Cyprus. [paragraph continues]

(T. Khadzhidimitriu), Cypriot member of Parliament, has sent the government a question on the continued presence of foreign bases on the island, which threatens the Cypriots' national interests.

An official spokesman has declared in Nicosia that the Cyprus Government is opposed to the British bases' being used for purposes not provided for in the existing agreement.

In addition to the British bases, one of the most powerful British radar stations is situated on the island on Mount Olympus. According to data in the press, this keeps an eye not only on the entire East Mediterranean but also deep into the territory of many Arab states and socialist countries. Several American communications and electronic reconnaissance bases are continuing to function in Cyprus. They include CIA bases. As already stated, U-2 spy planes have been making regular flights from the island for several years to assist these bases.

Now, following the publication of details on the American spy planes' "peacemaking" mission, Cypriots see that the West's attempts to use the island for its own purposes are fraught with the serious threat of the republic's being involved in NATO's dangerous militarist preparations in the East Mediterranean against the will of its people.

LONDON WEEKLY EXPOSES U-2 ESPIONAGE FLIGHTS BY UK PILOTS

LD171619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[V. Shelkov "Rejoinder": "Not Gentlemanly"]

[Text] Britain's NEW STATESMAN weekly has reported the details of an unseemly story. It concerns Britain's participation in espionage operations against socialist countries, carried out by U-2 reconnaissance planes.

"Yes," London once admitted under pressure of the facts, "U-2 planes do fly from British bases in Cyprus with the task of seeking intelligence information. But they are American planes. British pilots are in no way involved."

The gentlemen from the British Defense Ministry shook their heads....

However, THE NEW STATESMAN, citing authoritative British circles, published facts which cause one to doubt the military gentlemen's veracity. It seems that British pilots, having undergone appropriate training across the ocean, do carry out reconnaissance flights in U-2 planes. But a very ungentlemanly trick is perpetrated here. The pilots, who are subjects of the British crown, wear USAF uniforms and are provided with American documents. Moreover, the spy pilots fly not only from Cyprus, but also from bases located on the territory of misty Albion itself. And not so very rarely, but regularly--once a week.

One wonders what explanations the British military department will now give? A delicate story, to put it mildly. And it has not turned out to be very gentlemanly.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXPOSES AIMS OF SEPARATE TREATY

LD181331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Damascus, 11 April, TASS--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a report here at an extraordinary session of the Syrian People's Council on the situation in the Near East after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty.

One of the main results of the signing of the treacherous deal, he said, was the knocking together of a new alliance with the participation of the United States, Israel and Egypt, whose tasks include the expansion of American influence in the Near East and the strengthening of Israel's positions. Egypt, as the weakest partner, is assigned the role of obedient tool in the hands of its new allies. Washington has agreed to supply As-Sadat with a considerable quantity of weapons; however, the head of the Cairo regime has pledged not to use these weapons against Israel. It is clear that they are aimed against countries of the Near East and the African Continent.

Another dangerous aim of the separate treaty, the minister stressed, is the attempt to eliminate the Palestinian problem and thereby promote the implementation of the sinister Zionist plan for creating a "great" Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. In accordance with the text of the capitulatory deal the problem of Palestine is to be transformed into a problem of "administrative autonomy," which moreover does not extend to the occupied Arab territories themselves but only to the Arabs living there. In essence the "autonomy" is nothing more than the reorganization of the regime of occupation and the elevation of the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip to the status of law.

The treaty signed by As-Sadat, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam continued, erases all the commitments Egypt has adopted with respect to other Arab states, infringes on Egyptian sovereignty itself and opens the way for Israeli economic expansion. Thus it transforms independent Egypt into a kind of "autonomous district" under Tel Aviv administration and U.S. control.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty contradicts certain UN decisions. From the first Syria has occupied a position of resolutely condemning it and has played an important part in the success of the Baghdad conference of Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy. The decisions of that conference are a victory for the united Arab will. They proved the groundlessness of assertions of the breakup of the Arab world. These decisions not only deepened the isolation of As-Sadat's regime but were also a serious defeat for U.S. policy in the Near East.

Despite the complexity of the situation which has arisen in the Near East as a result of the Egyptian leadership's treacherous actions, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed in conclusion, the Syrian people believe in the triumph of the Arabs' just cause. We are not alone in our struggle. On our side are such a great force as the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the nonalined countries and the world public.

People's Council deputies who then spoke placed a high assessment on Syria's stance at the Baghdad conference and condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

ARAB MONETARY FUND SUSPENDS EGYPTIAN MEMBERSHIP

LD182350 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 18, TASS--According to reports reaching here from Abu Dhabi, the Arab Monetary Fund embarked on practical implementation of the economic sanctions against the As-Sadat regime worked out by the Baghdad conference of ministers of foreign affairs and the economy of Arab countries.

The Board of Directors of the fund decided to suspend Egypt's membership in this inter-Arab organisation which assists its members financially in implementing projects for economic development.

ANALYST DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM ON SEPARATE TREATY

LD182246 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--TASS analyst Sergey Lvov writes:

The Egyptian authorities have launched vigorous preparations for the nation-wide "referendum" scheduled for April 19th. Its main purpose is to fake "unanimous support" of the Egyptians for the separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" concluded by official Cairo. The haste with which the Egyptian authorities began to prepare the disgraceful and farcical "referendum" on the internal political stage is explained very easily. The separate deal with the Israeli aggressor has triggered off an outburst of indignation in the Arab world and has led to the growth of opposition sentiments in Egypt. Prominent public and political leaders, students, representatives of the Moslem clergy have criticized strongly the actions of the Egyptian leaders. The sponsors of the "referendum" need it to conceal, if possible, the growing internal political isolation of the As-Sadat regime. For the sake of achieving this goal, the official authorities have resorted to every means at their disposal. At the time when President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt makes constant demagogic calls to "strengthen and deepen democracy," the authorities are carrying out arrests on his order among the political opponents, hoping that repressions, pressure and threats will force the population to "approve" the separate deal. In the conditions when all free expression of will is absolutely ruled out, the outcome of the cheap "referendum" farce is easy to predict. Furthermore, and this is also important, the holding of the "referendum," judging by everything, will be a signal to launch a new offensive on the rights of the Egyptians. As-Sadat has declared publicly that he had ordered the police as of April 19th to "open fire immediately and without hesitation" at anybody who disturbs public law and order. It is clear that this means at the slightest sign of opposition. Behind the smokescreen of the "referendum" the Egyptian top leadership intends to start a reorganization of the entire state and political structure for the purpose of further toughening the anti-democratic legislation. By watching the "referendum" farce, As-Sadat shows that he does not care at all for the interests of the Egyptians, the interests of all the Arab peoples, which are alien to him.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS, PARADE IN IRAN

LD182312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] The situation in Iran has been aggravated in recent days and the black clouds massing on the horizon have not begun to disperse. In Tehran and a number of other cities, demonstrations have been held in support of the well-known religious-political figure Ayatollah Taleqani. A military parade was held simultaneously in the Iranian capital on the occasion of the "Day of the Islamic Army" announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

An AP correspondent attempted to counterpose the demonstrations and the parade. However, an AFP dispatch reports that those participants in the parade were chanting "our leader is Khomeyni" and were also bearing numerous portraits of other leaders, primarily of Ayatollah Taleqani. So why is AP distorting the truth? The answer is clear. The enemies of the Iranian revolution (?want to see) a split in the forces which overthrew the shah's regime. And since certain actions by irresponsible elements, such as the arrest of and assault upon two sons and a daughter-in-law of Taleqani, are generating tension, the dirty tricks specialists are hastening to do some fishing in troubled waters.

The Iranian Revolutionary Council today drew the conclusion that counterrevolutionary forces will try to use the Taleqani affair for their own ends. The ayatollah himself, according to Tehran radio, has called for vigilance. He said that he intends to return to the capital shortly; he left as a protest against the arrest of members of his family.

The complexity of the situation is testified to by a statement from Sanjabi, leader of the National Front, who resigned from his post as minister of foreign affairs. Explaining his decision, Sanjabi said that it was in response to the actions of irresponsible centers of power in the country, and in no sense directed against the government. In Sanjabi's words, the various collective and individual centers of power--as he explained it--are hindering the running of the country.

Political Developments

LD181918 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 18, TASS--The internal political situation in Iran remains extremely complicated due to the fierce struggle going on among different political and religious groups which are striving to consolidate their positions.

Definite pro-shah elements, who jumped on the bandwagon of the revolution, are exerting efforts to stem the further development of the present leadership's democratic tendencies. The situation has aggravated sharply when two sons and the daughter-in-law of Ayatollah Taleqani, one of the leaders of the revolution, were seized by armed men from the "Islamic revolution guards corps" when they were coming out of the building of the PLO mission. They were manhandled and locked up in single cells of the garrison jail in Lavizan. This step was taken primarily to discredit Ayatollah Taleqani, who adheres to democratic views, and carried out in fact on the initiative of the reactionary Iranian forces. In protest against this outrage, Taleqani left the capital together with the released members of his family. His whereabouts are not known.

The Provisional Government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan publicly denied its involvement in the actions of the so-called "revolutionary guards" and declared that nobody from the government knew anything about the planned arrest of Taleqani's children.

"The Islamic revolution guards corps" also made an attempt to shift the blame for the arrest of Taleqani's children to some "irresponsible" persons and condemned their actions. The son of Ayatollah Khomeyni arrived in Tehran from Qom to investigate the case. Demonstrations in defence of democracy have started throughout the country. Representatives of the democratically-minded part of the clergy are making protest statements.

A big manifestation with the participation of many progressive and other democratic organizations has been fixed for today. These mass actions in support of Taleqani show that the democratic forces of Iran are seriously alarmed by the actions of the right-wing forces and their dictatorial stance.

As reported by the newspaper ETTELAAT, Taleqani stated that his decision to leave the capital was motivated by the fact that "a new dictatorship is threatening the country." He expressed gratitude to the participants of the demonstrations in Tehran which backed his stand.

Paris, April 18, TASS--Commenting on the aggravation of the internal political situation in Iran, the newspaper L'HUMANITE says that the "scope of protests against the arrest of Taleqani's relatives caused serious anxiety among the reactionary circles which are striving to limit the political and social gains of the Iranian people."

DAY OF COMPLETE LIBERATION OF AFRICA APPROACHES

LD181355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 1 "D

[Editorial: "Africa's Determination"]

[Text] Africa has awoken. Africa is marching confidently toward total liberation. It is now playing an increasingly active part in the international arena. In the past 20 years changes which may boldly be called epoch-making in the life of the peoples of this continent have taken place over almost the entire territory of Africa. The overwhelming majority of its population has thrown off the colonial yoke. In Africa now there are 49 independent sovereign states.

It is important that many liberated countries have not restricted themselves to achieving independence but have gone further down the path of radical socioeconomic transformations. It is also important that the fruits of the freedom acquired are most tangible in the countries which have discarded the capitalist path of development and begun to implement transformations on a socialist basis. The experience accumulated by the countries which have liberated themselves convincingly attests that it is precisely this path which leads to the most effective consolidation of national independence and sovereignty.

The Soviet Union has invariably rendered and continues to render active, sincere support to the African peoples building a new life. The motherland of October and the other socialist community states consider it their international duty to render every assistance to the developing countries of Africa in the struggle to strengthen their freedom and independence. Sending congratulations to the African states and peoples on African Liberation Day, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "The Soviet Union's position with respect to the liberated states of Africa and other continents is clear and definite. Our country is doing everything to develop friendly and fruitful cooperation with them, is supporting their struggle to strengthen their political independence and economic self-sufficiency and to restructure international economic relations on a just and equal basis."

This clear-cut and consistent position of the USSR and the other socialist countries is radically different from the policy of the imperialist states. The times when the West saw Africa as "an inexhaustible source" of slaves, gold and other resources have long since passed. Times have changed, but the essence of the imperialist plunderer has remained the same. The West is making every effort, sometimes not even stopping at armed interference, to preserve its positions in the African "storehouse of strategic materials." The monopolies' greed for the resources of this continent has increased particularly now that the West is experiencing an energy and raw material crisis. It is this greed which is leading the West when it openly enlists the aggressive NATO bloc for the implementation of punitive actions against "objectionable" African countries. In the implementation of these operations the West seeks to use as gendarmes a number of reactionary Arab and African regimes which it finds to its liking.

The indignation of the entire progressive public is also aroused by the Beijing leaders' provocative activity aimed at undermining the Africans' unity in the struggle for independence, at stoking various conflicts, and supporting Western-inspired counterrevolutionary "movements." The imperialist powers are trying to drag the African Continent into the orbit of their aggressive policy. And this is a serious threat to the cause of peace. [paragraph continues]

They have built a missile testing ground on African soil. They are helping to provide the Republic of South Africa with nuclear weapons. The United States and its NATO allies are attaching ever-increasing significance to the south of the continent where its strategic position makes it possible to control very important sea communications.

The south of Africa.... It looks like a shameful stain on the map of the liberated continent. The racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia still exist here. The racist fanatics are trying by fire and sword to suppress the national liberation movement of the peoples of the south of Africa. They are not stopping at acts of aggression against the sovereign African states which come out firmly in support of the fearless patriots.

But neither bullets nor bombs, neither prisons nor political intrigues can halt the courageous movement of the patriots of Zimbabwe, the fighters against apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the fighters from the Southwest African People's Organization detachments. The racists are powerless in the face of the people's anger, under whose mighty onslaught the last links are breaking in the chain of colonial oppression which once fettered the entire African Continent. The struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa enjoys the sincere support of the broadest strata of the world public.

Africa will be free! The entire course of social development has shown convincingly that the peoples' national liberation movement is invincible. And the day is not far off when the sun of freedom and independence will shine over the entire African Continent!

COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN ELECTIONS CONTINUES

U.S., UK Support Denounced

ID182130 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 18 Apr 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The concluding act of the political spectacle with the mock elections is going on in Rhodesia. This time it is elections for the Africans. It is conducted without any electoral list and limitations of precisely established boundaries. The term has been increased to several days, which enables the security forces to move from one region to another and force electors to cast their votes with racist soldiers pointing their guns at them. Attention is drawn to the fact that the allies of the Rhodesian racists, the South African racists, are taking a most active part in these elections. The Pretorian authorities, as foreign correspondents note, have demonstrated their resolute support for the farce of a so-called internal settlement, which has long been denounced, within the framework of which these elections are being held.

That is how the events are developing in Rhodesia at present, and a local correspondent of REUTER's has called it an attempt to give the population an elementary knowledge of democratic procedures in the Western spirit. And so, in order that no one should have any doubt concerning the fact that Ian Smith and his stooges taking part in the African political spectacle, are conducting it in accordance with the Western spirit, Rhodesia has become the place for pilgrimages for numerous Western self-styled (?analysts). A big delegation which will observe that the elections are carried out honestly has been sent by the United States Senate.

Representatives of the British Tory party, as well as representatives from other countries maintaining close ties with the Salisbury authorities, have also come to Rhodesia. And that is how representatives of the influential circles in the West, who verbally denounce the racist regime, actually come to the aid of Ian Smith. After all, it is clear that the aim of the presence of so many delegations is solely to legalize this undertaking conducted by the illegal racist regime for the purpose of preventing the coming to power of the genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people.

The unsavory nature of these mock elections is perfectly clear. Moreover, the United Nations Security Council, having recognized the illegal nature of these elections, has appealed to all countries to refrain from sending any observers to Rhodesia. Why is it, then, that despite everything representatives of the West nonetheless have gone to Rhodesia? This was done because, relying on the puppets whom Smith and his supporters want to place in power with the aid of the current election farce, these circles hope to preserve in future racist colonialist control over this territory, to continue plunder [of] its natural resources, to (mercilessly) exploit the Zimbabwe people.

As is known, the U.S. and British governments have announced that they would not send official representatives but would extend all possible assistance to the members of the British Parliament and the American congressmen in their trip to Rhodesia. These representatives of the legislative bodies certainly cannot be called unofficial persons. In this way Washington and London are in actuality extending their support to these mock elections. Consequently, both the United States and Britain have once again demonstrated the hypocritical nature of their course with regard to the problem of southern Africa.

The newspaper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL writes that sparing no efforts in their statements in support for the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for freedom and independence, the Western powers are at the same time constantly betraying these people.

OAU Communique

ID182336 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 ID

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] The OAU has published a communique describing the current elections in Rhodesia as a caricature of democratic procedures. It has called on the world public not to recognize the results of the elections. Here is a comment by Vladimir Petrov:

The so-called elections in Rhodesia are taking place in an atmosphere of outright terror. The racists themselves do not conceal that they have mobilized 70,000 white settlers, practically all the white adult population, to force the Africans to take part in the elections. Boycotting them is one of the country's most influential political organizations, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The (?statute) of elections was drawn up in such a way that whatever the results are they still will give the racists an opportunity to exercise their full control of the country as usual.

All this has been reported by Western news agencies, and their reports give ground to describe the show being staged in Rhodesia as a caricature of democratic procedures and as a gross violation of elementary human rights. The United States, Britain and some other countries posing as human rights advocates do not want to see the antidemocratic racist nature of the elections, and are even sending their observers to Rhodesia despite protests from the African and world public.

All this is nothing but an act carefully planned and well designed in advance. This act is aimed at giving legality to the face being staged in Rhodesia. It's an attempt to distract the attention of the public from the real state of affairs in that African country, where for a long time now a bitter war has been going on between the colonialists who usurped power and the people of Zimbabwe who are fighting for freedom. The imperialists are rushing help to their racist partners, the partners who are safeguarding the interests of Western monoplists operating on the soil of Zimbabwe. By their presence they want to give some respectability to the farce in Rhodesia and then try to (?lead) the regime that will be created as the result of elections out of international isolation and abolish sanctions against it. In the light of this, the OAU call on the world community not to recognize the results of the antidemocratic elections in Rhodesia looks especially important. The OAU call is a call for the boycott of any regime that will be created as a result of the elections on the territory of Rhodesia.

CEMA GREATLY CONTRIBUTES TO AFRICAN STATES' DEVELOPMENT

LD170238 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 16, TASS--The young African states had many opportunities to convince themselves that their ties with the member courntries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance contribute towards strengthening their sovereignty and economic independence, writes the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD. This is explained above all by the fact, the newspaper stresses, that CMEA is building its relations with the developing countries along the principles of equality and mutual benefit. At present, says the article, 34 African countries are actively cooperating with CMEA. The socialist states give assistance to the African countries in the construction of industrial projects, grant loans on easy terms, help in geological prospecting and training of technical specialists.

CMEA, the article says, is participating in the implementation of 1,700 development projects in that continent, many of which have already been put into operation. They include an oil refinery in Ethiopia, a works for production of metal articles in Kenya, an irrigation system in Algeria, a cement works in Mali and many other enterprises. More than 450 economic projects have been built in Africa with the Soviet Union's assistance alone, the newspaper underscores. Many-sided cooperation with CMEA is of tremendous significance for the stable economic development of the African countries, particularly those which embarked on the socialist path of development.

UGANDAN LIBERATION FORCES CAPTURE JINJA, RECALL DIPLOMATS

LD181300 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, April 18, TASS--According to reports coming here from Kampala the forces of the Uganda National Liberation Front together with Tanzanian units captured the city of Jinja, an important industrial centre 90 kilometres to the east of the Ugandan capital. These forces also took control of a big hydro-power station in the suburbs of Jinja which provides a power supply for the whole of Uganda. Armed units continue moving toward the Kenyan frontier in an effort to clear of Idi Amin's supporters the road by which all the necessary supplies, including fuel, reach the country via Kenya. A new newspaper, UGANDA TIMES, has been established in Kampala. It was announced that all the heads of the diplomatic missions of the old regime are being recalled from abroad.

USTINOV TELEGRAMS RAUL CASTRO ON PLAYA GIRON ANNIVERSARY

LD180723 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has sent a telegram to the Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, warmly congratulating the revolutionary forces of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the victory over the imperialist hirelings at Playa Giron.

"The rout of the interventionists in April, 1961," the telegram says, "has become a symbol of courage and heroism of the Cuban people, convincing evidence of their determination to defend their revolutionary gains and to build a socialist society".

Dmitriy Ustinov wished the Cuban armymen fresh success in combat and political training, in raising their military efficiency in the name of strengthening the defence capacity of their homeland, the cause of peace and socialism.

REPORTAGE ON MANLEY'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Manley's Assessment of Talks

LD181300 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Havana, April 18, TASS--Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley who returned home from the Soviet Union where he was staying on an official visit, highly assessed Soviet-Jamaican agreements on economic, commercial, scientific and technical co-operation. Speaking on Tuesday at a press conference in Jamaica's capital, he dwelled at length on the results of his visit and on the documents signed, which, he stressed, are of great significance for the development of Jamaica's economy.

Pointing out that the talks in Moscow were serious and fruitful, Michael Manley emphasises that the Soviet Union is for development of all-round cooperation among countries on the basis of mutual respect and mutual advantage.

Baybakov Receives Jamaican Ministers

LD181101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Talks, Contacts"]

[Text] On 11 April N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received members of the Jamaican Government delegation--H. Clarke, minister of mining and natural resources, and N. Givan, director of the National Planning Agency.

Soviet-Jamaican Joint Communique

ID131844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 p 4 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--Michael Norman Manley, prime minister of Jamaica, paid an official visit to the USSR from April 9 to April 13, 1979, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The prime minister of Jamaica laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb to the unknown soldier.

In addition to Moscow, the head of the Jamaican Government and members of his party have visited Leningrad. They were able to familiarise themselves with the life of the Soviet people and their achievements in different spheres of socioeconomic and cultural construction. A cordial welcome was accorded to Michael Norman Manley everywhere he went.

Talks were held in the course of the visit between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica and leader of the People's National Party. Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, Vitaliy Morozov, first vice chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, Yakov Malik, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, Dmitriy Musin, ambassador of the USSR to Jamaica, and from the Jamaican side--Horace Clarke, minister of mining and natural resources; Arnold Bertram, minister of culture, mobilization and information; Deric Haven, deputy foreign minister; Benjamin Clare, ambassador of Jamaica to the USSR; Hadley Brown, trade administrator; Norman Givan, director of the National Planning Agency; Lloyd M.G. Barnett, chief of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry of Jamaica; Arthur Thompson, minister counsellor of the Embassy of Jamaica to the USSR; Carlton Davis, executive director of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, Vincent Lowrence, director of the Bauxite and Alumina Company; and Claud Robinson, press secretary of the prime minister.

In the course of the discussions, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, both sides considered the state of bilateral relations between the USSR and Jamaica as well as international questions of mutual interest.

Both sides agreed that their bilateral relations would be based in the future, too, on strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

They noted that a contractual-legal basis for the further development of Soviet-Jamaican cooperation was created by the conclusion in recent years of several important intergovernmental long-term agreements, including those on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, trade, cultural relations, shipping, air services, etc.

The Soviet Union and Jamaica have reached agreement on practical steps to expand commercial exchanges and economic relations with due account for the capabilities and requirements of the economies of both countries, and also on cooperation in the sphere of planning. In the course of the negotiations an agreement on Soviet purchases of alumina in Jamaica and Jamaican purchases of Soviet commodities, as well as an agreement on cooperation in fishing, were signed between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Jamaica. The sides agreed to hold talks on the drawing up of a programme of cultural and scientific exchanges for the next two years.

When discussing the prevailing international situation, both sides noted with satisfaction the existence of common viewpoints on many questions.

They agreed to intensify their efforts to strengthen international peace and security on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality of states and their inalienable right to exercise full control over their natural resources, noninterference of one state in the internal affairs of another, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, strict observance of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

They agreed that substantial progress had been achieved in the recognition of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with differing social systems, and arrived at the common conclusion that detente in Europe, based on the principles formulated in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, influenced positively not only the relations among European states, but the relations among all the other countries, too.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union, backing the desire of the Latin American and Caribbean nations to strengthen their political and economic independence, bases its relations with them on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The USSR and Jamaica unanimously hold that disarmament is one of the most pressing tasks that confronts mankind.

The Jamaican side noted the importance of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for the consideration of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly to conclude an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security to non-nuclear states, and also on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are no such weapons at present.

The USSR and Jamaica come out for the discontinuation of the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and for their liquidation, and in support of the measures to strengthen the nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime. In this connection the sides stressed the importance of all the nuclear powers observing without fail the status of the world's first nuclear free zone in Latin America, and expressed the hope that the parties to the nuclear weapons ban treaty in Latin America would fully ensure the non-nuclear regime established by this treaty.

The sides expressed their firm intention to continue active efforts to achieve real disarmament which is of great importance for the maintenance of universal and lasting peace, for strengthening the peoples security and releasing the necessary resources to render assistance to the developing nations.

The USSR and Jamaica believe that the speediest conclusion of a universal treaty on the non-use of force in international relations will exert a profound influence on the solution of the principal international problems, and will, primarily, promote the creation of even more favourable conditions for stopping the arms race and carrying out effective measures in the sphere of disarmament. It willalso be a powerful stimulus in settling international disputes and differences by peaceful means.

Both sides noted that the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism was a universal task. They believe that colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, interference in internal affairs and all forms of foreign aggession, occupation and domination are the principal obstacles to the economic emancipation and normal development of the developing states and must, therefore, be immediately liquidated.

Both sides confirmed their support to the resolutions of the United Nations condemning the criminal system of apartheid and calling for an end to all contacts and cooperation with the racist regime of South Africa and for support to the victims of apartheid. They again stressed the need of carrying out strictly the decisions of the Security Council which had embargoed arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa. They stressed that the United Nations should take the necessary measures to liquidate colonialism and racism in the south of Africa once and for all so that the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia would be allowed to carry out their right to self-determination and independence.

The sides welcome the efforts of the independent states of the African Continent to rally all the anticolonial and anti-imperialist forces, and condemn the armed provocations of the racist regimes against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other independent states of Africa.

The USSR and Jamaica confirm their firm and steadfast support of the struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for their freedom and national independence. The sides expressed the conviction that a just solution of the problems of that region could be achieved only by liquidating the racist regimes and transferring all the power immediately to the people of Zimbabwe represented by the Patriotic Front. They come out for an undelayed withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and transfer of power to the people of that country represented by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Both sides noted with anxiety the growth of tension in several regions of the world, primarily, on the borders of the states where forces of imperialism and reaction are provoking armed clashes. They expressed serious concern about the existing tensions in Southeast Asia, which are fraught with grave consequences for the cause of peace and security of the peoples in that region.

The sides denounced the claim of any state to arrogate the right to punish another state. They stressed the urgent necessity to find a peaceful and fair solution with a view to establishing peace and stability in that region.

Both sides expressed concern about the situation in the Middle East. They reject any policy that ignores the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They believe that a fair and lasting peace in that region can be achieved only by means of a cardinal and all-embracing settlement. Such a settlement can be achieved only in keeping with the United Nations' decisions based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories they occupied in 1967, satisfaction of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine--including their right to set up their own state--and also guaranteeing the right of all the states of that region to independent existence and development, and only through the collective efforts of all the sides concerned.

The Soviet side declared that it regarded with respect the policy of non-alignment, pursued by Jamaica, and noted Jamaica's positive role in the nonalinement movement. The Soviet Union highly appraises the importance of the nonalinement movement in the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension, liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and all forms of imperialist and racial oppression, for the economic independence of the young developing nations and creation of a new system of equitable international relations.

The sides expressed the conviction that the 6th conference of the heads of state and government of nonalined countries which will meet in Havana this year will be a new important landmark in rallying together the peace-loving, anti-imperialist, anticolonial forces in the interests of deepening international cooperation and consolidating peace.

Both sides confirmed their support of the United Nations resolutions calling for a reorganization of the system of international economic relations and for the establishment of a new international economic order with the cooperation of all states. They went on record for drawing up definite agreements at the 5th UNCTAD session on unresolved questions linked with the creation of a new international economic order. The sides declared their firm resolution to continue the efforts to achieve a reorganization of international economic relations, and to put an end to inequality and discrimination in these relations.

The Soviet and Jamaican sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the official visit paid by the prime minister of Jamaica to the Soviet Union. The conviction was expressed, moreover, that the current fruitful negotiations and the results achieved in the course of these talks constituted an important contribution to the cause of further developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between both countries in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

Prime Minister Michael Manley expressed gratitude for the friendly welcome accorded him during the visit to the Soviet Union and invited Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to pay an official visit to Jamaica. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 18-19 APRIL SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Suslov Speech

LD181700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened a half hour ago in the Great Kremlin Palace. With tumultuous prolonged applause and standing, its participants greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 18 April adds: "Stormy and prolonged applause and a standing ovation was given by the members to Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Gorbachev."]

The session began reviewing the next point on the agenda--the election of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The floor was given to Deputy Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade deputies, said Comrade Suslov, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, a chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, a first deputy chairman, 15 deputy chairmen--one from each of the union republics--a secretary of the Presidium, and 21 members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium are elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It should be pointed out that the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation, and of its Presidium, was carried out in a period full of events which have had a great effect on the life of the Soviet people and on further strengthening the cause of peace and socialism. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided important and topical questions of internal and foreign policy, and radical problems of state, economic and sociocultural construction. One can say without exaggeration, comrades, that the election, on the suggestion of the May 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has raised the work of the Presidium to a qualitatively new level. That step, taken on the party's initiative, has become important in further raising the activity of the soviets in the center and in the regions, and in the development of all facets of their activity.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Suslov went on to say, a proposal supported by the party group of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Elders of the chambers, has been submitted for your consideration to reelect Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has again been recommended as first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Suslov submitted proposals for review by the deputies of deputy chairmen, secretary and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There is no doubt, said Comrade Suslov, that the recommended composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, representing eminent party and state leaders, frontranking workers and kolkhoz farmers, leaders of the trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations, those active in literature and the arts, communists and nonparty members, will be able to successfully implement the lofty powers invested in them by our Constitution.

The USSR Supreme Soviet again unanimously elected Deputy Kuznetsov as first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Moscow TASS in English at 1553 GMT on 18 April reports: "Also elected were the secretary of the Presidium--Mikhail Georgadze and members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."] Deputy chairmen, secretary and members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet were unanimously elected.

The floor was then given to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The deputies and guests welcomed him standing with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

We have described the proceedings of the first joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities in the Kremlin. The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continues its work.

Kosygin Resigns, Is Reelected

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened in the Great Kremlin Palace today. The chairman presiding over the meeting read out a statement addressed to him by Deputy Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with Article 129 of the USSR Constitution, the USSR Council of Ministers considers its responsibilities fulfilled and gives up its mandate to the newly elected USSR Supreme Soviet. The USSR Council of Ministers requests that you bring this statement to the notice of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The floor was then given to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was greeted with warm applause. He said: [read by announcer]

Comrade deputies, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee I propose that the activity of the government in implementing the policy of our party and the decisions of its congresses and Central Committee plenums be approved. I submit for your examination the proposal of the CPSU Central Committee, supported by the party group of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Elders of the chambers, that Comrade Kosygin, Aleksey Nikolayevich, be again appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is proposed that Comrade Kosygin be charged with submitting to the Supreme Soviet a proposal concerning the composition of the USSR Government. The USSR Supreme Soviet in its decision unanimously took note of [prinyal k svediniyu] the statement by the USSR Council of Ministers and approved the activity of the Soviet Government. Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin is appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He is charged with submitting to the USSR Supreme Soviet a proposal concerning the composition of the USSR Government. Until the formation of the USSR Government by the Supreme Soviet the USSR Council of Ministers is charged with continuing to carry out its duties.

With this the first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities ended. The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation will continue its work on 19 April.

We have broadcast a report on the first joint session of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was held today.

Brezhnev Statement

ID181716 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

["Statement by Deputy Leonid Brezhnev"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--Follows a statement by Leonid Brezhnev at the joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Dear comrades deputies,

First of all, let me on behalf of the just elected members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my own behalf cordially thank the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the deputies of the Supreme Soviet for the great trust placed in us. I am sure that everyone of us will spare no efforts to justify this trust. It is a great honour and a great responsibility to be a deputy of the highest body of state authority. It is a still greater honour and still greater responsibility to work within its Presidium, a permanently functioning organ of the Supreme Soviet.

The new Constitution has created the most favourable conditions for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to actively exercise its broad powers. In following the party's political line, it is tackling with ever greater energy and sense of purpose the major problems of the country's development. The most essential prerequisite of this is the activity of each deputy.

The very composition of deputies indicates that those who have assembled here in the Kremlin hall represent the best thoughts of the people, their rich experience. Our deputies are working people, representatives of labour collectives. They know from practice how the decisions of the highest body of state authority are translated into practice and what questions are thrust to the forefront by life today.

This is, first of all, the question of a steady rise in the efficiency of the national economy, revelation and use of all its great potentialities. Therein lies the main condition for the further rise of public welfare, for the all-round strengthening of the might of our homeland.

In accordance with the Constitution, the USSR Supreme Soviet is deciding these tasks directly or through bodies it forms. The most important role in conducting our economic and social policy is played by the government, ministries and state committees. The stage of mature socialism, the scientific and technological revolution put ever higher demands to the mechanism of economic management, presuppose its further perfection, require ever greater and more purposeful organisational work.

We need smooth and efficient functioning of the entire management apparatus, real responsibility of each person for the task entrusted to him, persistent struggle against violations of state discipline, against all sorts of extravagances, bad management, abuses.

The primary role must be played in this by the nine-million strong army of people's control and the People's Control Committee of the USSR heading it, which will be formed at this session.

A great role in the life of our society is played by enforcement of socialist law, strict observance of Soviet legality everywhere.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR holds the most important levers of exerting of the state's influence on public life. And the Constitution demands that these levers should operate faultlessly, that the guiding, coordinating and controlling activity of the Supreme Soviet should be developed in every way.

The Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation is to discuss the questions connected with the conclusion of the current five-year plan period, with the drawing up and implementation of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of the country's development. Guiding ourselves by the directives of the congresses of the party and the plenary meetings of its Central Committee, we shall tackle a wide range of problems in the sphere of economy and culture, planning and material stimulation of production; we shall be constantly concentrating the attention on questions of raising the living standards of the Soviet people, of further advance of our people along the road of communist construction.

The perfecting of legislation remains, as before, an important trend of the Supreme Soviet activity.

A vast and, I would say, intensive work is ahead in this respect. It will require from appropriate bodies a serious creative approach and a high level of responsibility.

Our course at ensuring that each of our laws, each decision that is being adopted should be implemented unswervingly and should have real effect, remains unchanged.

The control of the USSR Supreme Soviet over the observance of laws, over meeting plan assignments, over the work of management bodies has considerably increased with the adoption of the new Constitution. We have already accumulated useful experience of discussing the reports of the government, ministries and departments at sessions of the Supreme Soviet, in its Presidium, at meetings of standing commissions. Such practice should be continued in future too, and, moreover, should become more purposeful.

Special place is held in this by standing commissions. They must act more vigorously, must discuss the most vital, burning questions, must be persistent in ensuring the implementation of their recommendations and must control better their implementation. I believe that the regulation of the Supreme Soviet and the renewed statute of standing commissions that we are to adopt, will play a positive role in solving these tasks.

The new Constitution of the USSR has opened broad opportunities for stepping up the activity of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in different directions. One of its most important duties is the consistent improvement in the direction of work of soviets at all levels, the summing up and spreading of the experience they have accumulated, control over how the voters' mandates are being implemented, how numerous proposals of the working people are being brought into life.

Implementing steadily the programme of economic and social development worked out by the 25th party congress, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is called upon to care constantly for ensuring peaceful external conditions for communist construction in our land, for consolidation of its defence potential. Building itself by the Leninist principles of foreign policy of the party it will continue to work persistently to safeguard peace on earth.

With these aims in view we must cooperate more broadly with representative bodies of the fraternal socialist countries, with parliaments and peaceful public of all countries, supporting actively the peoples waging the struggle for national and social liberation.

In a word, comrades deputies, we are faced with vast worry both on the home and foreign policy plane, so let us work in such a way as to live up to the profound trust of the Soviet people, toiler and fighter, forging ahead under the Leninist banner of the Communist Party." [quotation mark as received]

Session Continues 19 April

LD190928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation continued in Moscow today. An hour ago in the Great Kremlin Hall the second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened.

The deputies and guests greeted with a stormy, prolonged standing ovation, Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Gorbachev.

Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, is presiding at the session. The deputies greeted the guests of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Brademas.

The session started to examine the next question on the agenda--a draft regulation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and amendments and additions to the provisions on the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the country's highest organ of power. A report was made by Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kuznetsov Gives Report

LD191136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At the joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Hall today Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a report:

[Kuznetsov--begin recording] Esteemed comrade deputies: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submits for your consideration draft regulations for the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the adoption of which the USSR Constitution provides, and also the provisions concerning the standing commissions of the chambers, certain amendments and additions. These documents, with other laws, are intended to set out the order of the activities of the Supreme Soviet and its organs and to insure the efficient functioning of the entire mechanism for the implementation of state power at its highest level.

On the eve of our session on 17 April, as you know, a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee took place at which a speech was made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The plenum wholly and fully approved the positions and conclusions embodied in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech concerning the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and ways of further improving the activities of all the Soviets of people's deputies. In an atmosphere of exceptional unity the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation yesterday reelected as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, [applause], that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day and tireless fighter for peace, a man who enjoys the deep respect and love of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. [applause]

As experience has shown, with the election in 1977 of Comrade Leonid Ilich to the post of chairman of the Presidium, all the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet has taken on a qualitatively new character. In the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the current session, to which we all listened with tremendous attention, the tasks facing the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the present convocation in implementing the political line adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress were set out with extreme clarity. This line is directed toward further developing the economy and improving the lives of the working people, toward perfecting socialist democracy and strengthening fraternal friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups of our homeland, toward strengthening the defensive might of the land of the soviets and safeguarding stable peace and international security. The internal and foreign policies of the Communist Party were approved by all the people at the elections, held on 4 March this year, of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This was yet another clear confirmation of the people's deep trust in the party and its Central Committee, the full support of the Soviet people for the program set out in the election address of the CPSU Central Committee to all electors, citizens of the USSR.

In the conditions of advanced socialism the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity has become deeper and more varied. A new page in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the entire system of the soviets was opened by the adoption of the USSR Constitution, a most important historic political and legal document. The Constitution creates broad opportunities for further perfecting the management by the soviets of state, economic and sociocultural construction.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's role in implementing the Communist Party's policy is steadfastly increasing, and its impact on various spheres of social life expanding.

Specifically, it is a matter of directing the activities of the Supreme Soviet and the organs it creates toward resolving tasks of steadily increasing the efficiency of the country's economy and further improving Soviet legislation, of day-to-day strict observance of socialist legality and improvement in the guidance of soviets' work, of more effective checking of the implementation of plan tasks and the work of administrative organs in the consistent struggle for peace throughout the world.

Comrade deputies, at all states of development in the system of soviets our party has attached and now attaches great importance to improving forms of organization, style, methods and procedure of their work. An important step in this direction is the confirmation of the regulation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The draft regulation before you has been prepared in accordance with the Leninist organizational principles of soviets' activities.

Of primary significance during preparation of the draft were the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee, and the advice of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on issues of the development of our political system, socialist power of the people and the activities of the Supreme Soviet. The basis of the draft regulation is the provision of the USSR Constitution, which defines the structure, powers and essential facets of the organization and activities of the Supreme Soviet and its organs. The constitutional provisions on procedure in the Supreme Soviet's work have in the draft been further developed and specified. The effect of acts of legislation regulating individual facets of procedure in the work of the Supreme Soviet has also been taken into account. The practice of many years of conducting sessions is reflected, as is the activity of the Supreme Soviet Presidum, of the standing commissions of chambers and of deputies. [end recording]

Further, Deputy Kuznetsov made a thorough analysis of the sections and paragraphs of the regulation for the USSR Supreme Soviet and described the changes and additions which it is proposed to make to provisions about the standing commissions of the chambers.

The session began discussion of Deputy Kuznetsov's report. Taking part in the discussions were: Deputy Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Deputy Guseynova, chairman of the Trade Union Council of Azerbaijan; and others. They stressed that the adoption of the regulation and the confirmation of the amended text of the provisions on standing commissions will indubitably enrich and strengthen the legal basis of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activities and will help further enhance the work efficiency of the supreme organ of power of the Soviet state on all the people.

The joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities continues.

Second Joint Session Ends

LD191300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Our special correspondents report from the USSR Supreme Soviet session:

The second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities has just ended. Deputies discussed the draft regulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the draft law on the introduction of amendments and additions to the provisions of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on that question.

The session adopted the regulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and passed the law on the introduction of amendments and additions to the provisions on the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. These documents determine the organizational and political basis of the future activity of the Supreme Soviet. The session then affirmed the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The next joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities will begin at 1700. According to the agenda, the deputies are to form the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the People's Control Committee, elect the Supreme Court and appoint the prosecutor general of the USSR.

METHODS OF IMPROVING TERRITORIAL PLANNING SUGGESTED

LD180919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof V. Kistanov, sector chief at the USSR Gosplan Council for the Study of Productive Forces: "The Map of Our Economy"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum pointed out that it is now necessary to elevate planning work to a qualitatively new level using the 50-year experience of the planned development of the national economy. There are also big tasks improving the distribution of productive forces and developing union republics and economic regions. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at his recent election meeting, "only a judicious combination of the sector and territorial principles can insure effective economic management."

Territorial planning must be based on the active use of centralism and democratic principles, and on combining the directive character of plans with the self-dependence and initiative of republican and local organs. The new USSR Constitution states that these organs have an enhanced role to play in planning and points out that the leadership of the economy is implemented on the basis of state plans, taking into account sector and territorial principles, and that union and autonomous republics and also local soviets insure comprehensive economic and social development on their territory.

In contrast to sector plans, territorial plans should emphasize problems relating to general economic and sociocultural growth. Particularly great significance attaches to the rational utilization of multipurpose resources--labor, land, water and so forth; the production of consumer goods, the development of the services sphere, and so on. In order to avoid imbalances it is necessary, in our view, to approve plans on all the large economic regions and not just on individual ones, as is the case at the moment. It is expedient to incorporate in sector plans a special section on ministries' participation in the formation of territorial production complexes and industrial centers which will reflect the very important targets for the construction of individual enterprises.

Often plans for the distribution of productive forces, justified from a statewide point of view, are difficult to implement because ministries find it unprofitable to set up enterprises and complexes in regions which have not been opened up and in small cities. Evidently it is necessary to improve the procedure for getting departments to form industrial centers and regional complexes. Royalties [dolevyye otchisleniya] are the only source of finance for construction of production and social infrastructure projects there.

In newly opened up regions and small cities it is advisable to establish preferential terms for enterprises: reduced payment for productive capital, plots of land and water and a low interest rate, and to increase the norms for deductions into incentive funds. Scientific organizations must be urged to develop the financial autonomy mechanism which, by influencing ministries appropriately, would help planning organs to locate enterprises and complexes of one type (energy-intensive, land-intensive, water-intensive) in eastern regions and of another type (labor-intensive and so forth) chiefly in European regions. Moreover, economic incentive funds should come from the national economic saving obtained from the more rational distribution of productive forces on a countrywide scale.

Finally, we cannot get by without improving the organizational forms of control over the territorial development of productive forces. Cardinal questions of economic and administrative regionalization must be solved and organs set up to coordinate departments' economic activity and to manage territorial production complexes. It is apparently advisable that the construction of general-purpose and service installations in newly formed territorial production complexes should be entrusted in each case to a single organization subordinate to one ministry. As experience shows, a general construction ministry or local soviet is most suited to the role of general contractor.

The processes of economic integration which brought about the creation of associations also affect territorial administrative division and require that in the future it be made more precise in accordance with developing regional complexes. At present territorial planning can be improved on the basis of existing oblasts and krays. It would be expedient to create interoblast economic councils in major economic regions. They are required to coordinate ministries' economic activity and to elaborate territorial plans and check on their fulfillment. In contrast to previous planning commissions, these councils will be called upon to play an active role. They should include local party and soviet leaders as well as representatives of the republican organ. Similar organizational forms existed when V.I. Lenin was alive (the economic conference) and proved successful. The measures proposed will make it possible, in our view, to considerably improve and simplify the preparation and coordination of republican and sector plans in big union republics. The number of territorial authorities with which ministries have to resolve issues will be very much smaller.

And lastly, USSR Gosplan and the USSR Central Statistical Administration must exercise systematic state control over the correct location and territorial development of productive forces. All this will enable us to make the geography of our country even more effective and perfect.

...The old and new maps represent two worlds, two eras. The path of 5-year plans traversed by the country and the current geography of productive forces arouse the utmost pride among our people and are an incentive to even greater accomplishments.

NEW OFFSHORE DRILLING RIG DESIGNED IN SOVIET UNION

LD060900 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--A drilling rig for sinking exploratory wells to a depth of six thousand metres at off-shore sites up to 200 metres deep has been designed in the Soviet Union, PRAVDA reported today. The floating rig which was named "Shelf", is to be towed to operation site and kept in place by eight anchor chains, each over a kilometre long. The rig is of the semi-immersional type. Its lower part consists of horizontal ballast pontoons with the working platform lying above them. This platform is rigidly connected with the pontoons with the help of metal columns. The rig is fitted out with special devices which help compensate the rig's vertical movements during a roll. Drilling can be done even with a wave height of up to six metres and a wind of eighteen metres a second. All the necessary equipment and teams of geologists are to be taken to the drilling site by air or by sea. For this purpose, the platform has a special helicopter landing site and a crane with a special cage for lifting men and cargoes. The living compartment has comfortable cabins for seventy persons. In designing the new drilling rig the engineers had to conform to strict requirements for environmental protection. The rig has special mechanisms and equipment which, if necessary, will securely stop the well. This may have to be done in case of some unforeseeable complications in work.

SPRING SOWING WORK ACCELERATES IN MOST AREAS

LD181301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "The Spring Test"]

[Excerpts] The land has come to life again. The fields of the south are filled with the rumble of tractors. There is lively activity in the Stavropolskiy Kray's steppes, the valleys of Kirgizia, the rice fields of the Kuban and the vineyards of the Caucausus. The hour of the farmer has struck: The spring campaign has begun.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already sown millions of hectares of arable land. Some 2.4 million hectares of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR. This includes 789,000 hectares in the Kuban, 726,000 hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast and 543,000 hectares in Stavropolskiy Kray. Ukrainian farms have sown seeds on 1.9 million hectares. It is a busy time for the cotton growers. Some 406,000 Hectares of the valuable crop have been sown in Uzbekistan and 133,000 hectares in Tadzhikistan.

A distinctive feature of spring this year is the increased expertise of the farmers and their desire to make fuller use in daily practice of the best experience and the achievements of science.

One of the plowman's greatest spring preoccupations is field fertility. In recent years industry has increased mineral fertilizer output but there is still not enough. Therefore, fuller use must be made of every kilogram of fertilizer and greater attention should be paid to organic fertilizers. Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia are applying 15-20 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare. At the same time, some farm leaders and specialists in Mogilevskaya Oblast regard the procurement of local fertilizers as a secondary concern. It is the same in some Non-Chernozem zones.

In the southern part of the country sowing is at its height; in other parts it is just about to begin. It is important to check and recheck the equipment and the numbers of available cadres. The Kazakhstan grain growers are greeting the 26th virgin lands spring in a militant mood. The collective of most machine operator detachments and links have tuned their machines well and improved their skills. At the same time, not all the farms in the republic are ready for sowing work. Many tractors in Semipalatinskaya Oblast are still defective. The same goes for plows, cultivators and drills in Turgaysakaya Oblast. The picture is the same in a number of Siberian kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The collectives of industrial enterprises are to blame for this. They have been slow to deliver machinery and spare parts. The "Odessapochvomash" production association failed to deliver around 2,500 plows; the Alma-Ata "Porshen" plant still owes RSFSR farms more than 23,000 cylinder liners and pistons for tractors; the Barnaul rubber products plant is failing to fulfill the parts delivery plan. But sometimes the farmers also make poor use of their reserves.

Good seeds are an important indicator of the collective's economic activity. The quality is not good everywhere. In Altayskiy Kray and Bashkirskaya ASSR the plan for laying in seeds was fulfilled by 106 percent. Yet some 99,000 and 41,000 tons of seeds there, respectively, are not up to sowing standard.

COSMOS-1094 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 18 APRIL

LD181546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1551 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 April, TASS--The latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1094, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space research. It was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation--93.3 minutes, apogee--457 km, perigee--437 km, inclination of orbit--65 degrees. The satellite's apparatus is working normally.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS EXPERIMENT WITH 'KRISTALL'

LD181540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cosmonaut's Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working under orbital flight conditions for 50 days. Since launching, the cosmonauts have flown a distance of more than 33 million kms. Today the working day of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin will start as usual with an inspection of the compartments of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 orbital complex and with a check on the functioning of onboard systems. In the scientific research program the cosmonauts will carry out yet another smelt on the Kristall electric-heating installation and will also prepare apparatus for future experiments.

Further Report

LD181642 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The orbital flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continues. The workday on board the scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 began today at 8 o'clock in the morning as usual and will last till 23 hours Moscow time. Another experiment on the Kristall unit has been carried out within the framework of space studies into properties of materials. The experiment was conducted with a view to obtaining yet another monocrystal semiconductor material--indium antimonide. During the day, the cosmonauts are busy supervising the work of installations containing biological objects, registering the development of plants in conditions of space flight, and performing physical exercise on a multipurpose trainer and a "space bicycle."

Yesterday the crew of the orbital complex continued visual observation and photographing of different parts of the earth's land mass and the world ocean in the interests of science and national economy. Under the program of medical control, the cosmonauts conducted measurements of the mass of the body and evaluated the condition of the muscles which in a space flight are not subjected to big stresses.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well. The systems and research equipment on board the space complex function normally.

The international crew of Soyuz-33, upon completion of the orbital flight, are now in the Baykonur Cosmodrome. The cosmonauts are preparing their reports on the work of the systems and units during the flight, and undergoing a medical checkup. Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov feel well.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

MARSHAL KOLDUNOV STRESSES AIR DEFENSE FORCE'S READINESS

LD181327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent interview with Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "In a State of Constant Combat Readiness...."]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Air Defense Forces Day Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the country's air defense forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] Please describe the role and place of the country's air defense forces in our motherland's overall defense system.

[Answer] The country's air defense forces must collaborate with the other branches of the armed forces in reliably defending Soviet people, cities, villages and economic and military installations and groups of troops against enemy air strikes and to insure the inviolability of air borders in peacetime.

It is well known that the imperialists' aggressive designs pin special hopes on means of air attack. It is the need to defend the country against these means which determines the place of the country's air defense forces in the state's overall system of defense. They are always ready to repel an attack and are on constant combat duty. The duty forces of the antiaircraft missile troops, fighter aircraft, radio technical and other categories of troops are ready for immediate action at any moment.

During the Great Patriotic War air defense formation and unit servicemen shot down over 7,300 enemy aircraft, destroyed over 1,000 tanks and about 1,500 guns and mortars and a great deal of other enemy combat equipment and personnel.

In the postwar years with the appearance of missile weapons and supersonic aircraft, the significance of the country's air defense forces has grown even more. Proceeding from the interests of the USSR's security, the CPSU and Soviet Government pay constant attention to their improvement and development.

[Question] How has scientific and technical progress influenced the development of air defense armament and military equipment?

[Answer] The country's air defense troops are provided with fine combat equipment.

The basis of the country's air defense's firepower is antiaircraft missile complexes and supersonic all-weather interceptor aircraft with missile weapons capable of destroying an enemy on the distant approaches to defended targets. The radio technical troops back up the combat operations of the antiaircraft missile forces and aircraft. They can detect enemy means of air attack at any distance, which makes it possible to bring all air defense means into a state of combat readiness.

Modern air defense warfare requires that the commanders of missile, aircraft and radio technical units be able to take skillful decisions rapidly. In this they are helped by automated control systems and computers.

Under the influence of scientific and technical progress, demands on the military and technical training and cultural standard of all air defense servicemen and particularly the officer corps have increased substantially. In the country's air defense forces now, all regiment and brigade commanders have higher military and specialized military education. The overwhelming majority of the pilots of air defense fighter aircraft are pilot-engineers.

Our scientists--who in the recent past were themselves commanders, engineers and political workers in the combat units--are working successfully on problems of air defense. Scientific research is also in progress in military academies and colleges, and directly among the troops. We are attentively following the development of weapons abroad and, using the achievements of scientific and technical progress, are doing everything to insure that our defense potential is sufficient to reliably repel an airborne strike.

[Question] What place does socialist competition occupy in raising the combat readiness of the country's air defense forces?

[Answer] Competition is a reliable means of mobilizing the soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers to fulfill their military duty, in an exemplary manner; to insure constant high combat readiness and make effective use of every hour of training time. Servicemen, combat crews, subunits and units compete for exemplary maintenance, mastery and use of weapons and combat equipment, the saving of time and the meeting of combat work norms.

The educational significance of competition is also great. The servicemen's individual pledges are aimed at shaping deep ideological fiber, an active life stance and high moral and combat qualities.

In 1979 the guards antiaircraft missile regiment under the commander of guards Lt.Col C. Fitkulin acted as the initiator of socialist competition.

The missile forces' initiative has been supported by the entire personnel of the country's air defense forces. A strenuous struggle has been launched for the fulfillment of the socialist pledges which have been adopted and for the title of best formation, unit, subunit, team and specialist in each category of troops.

At the end of the year on the firing ranges under conditions as close as possible to combat conditions the concluding stage of the contests between missile troops, pilots, radar operators and signalmen will take place.

[Question] Aleksandr Ivanovich, the next spring draft of young men into the armed forces will begin soon. Many young men will come to serve in the country's air defense forces. What can you wish them?

[Answer] The young men in the next draft will enter the troops at a crucial moment. The complex and contradictory international situation, China's recent, unprecedentedly shameless, piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam, the Beijing leadership's decision to terminate the Soviet-Chinese treaty and the fueling of tension by the reactionary forces of imperialism in other parts of the world force us to intensify our vigilance and strengthen our combat readiness. The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of aggressive wars and the arms race. "We are improving our defense," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "for one sole purpose: to defend reliably the gains of Great October and firmly safeguard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our friends and allies."

I wish the future soldiers--those who will join our troops and those who will serve in the other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces--success in mastering complex combat equipment and in combat and political training. I hope they will rapidly take their place in combat formation and earn the respect of their comrades. But for this it is necessary to be honest and bold, not to fear difficulties and to prepare oneself physically and morally for the defense of the socialist motherland and its state interests.

The friendly army family awaits the young men. Soviet servicemen live a full and rich life.

By the combat missiles, in aircraft cockpits, in front of radar screens, the air defense servicemen do their hard but honorable duty. Along the entire length of the USSR state border, in the Arctic, the Central Asian deserts, the Pamir Mountains, East Siberia and the Far East, they vigilantly safeguard our people's peace and quiet.

The high assessment of the military labor of our motherland's defenders heard at the 25th party congress in the speeches delivered by Comrade L.I. Brehznev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, inspire us to new successes in service and combat training. Together with the other branches of the armed forces and the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, the country's air defense forces are always on guard, always in a state of combat readiness.

U.S., NATO 'AIRCRAFT POOL' CITED BY AIR DEFENSE OFFICIAL

LD181513 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 April 1979 frontpages, under the headline "Guards of the Sky," a 900-word article by Col Gen V. Sozinov, chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces Main Staff, pegged to Air Defense Forces Day. After describing the formation of the Soviet Air Defense Forces and their exploits in the Great Patriotic War, Sozinov writes: "The postwar development of the air defense forces has been implemented on the basis of comprehensive consideration of the experience of World War II and of the achievements and development prospects of contemporary science and technology.

"The aircraft pool in the air forces of the United States and the NATO countries has been appreciably renewed in the last few years. Increasing attention is being paid to introducing into the capitalist states' armed forces pilotless aircraft and also the latest type of strategic weapon--the cruise missile. Under these conditions the strengthening in every possible way of the Soviet state's air defense is a vital necessity which stems from the real international situation.

"The country's contemporary air defense forces are radically different from what they were in the last war and even in the fifties. They have undergone considerable qualitative changes. Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, air defense forces units and subunits are equipped with highly efficient airaircraft missile complexes, supersonic interceptor fighters, modern radar stations and automated control systems and communications facilities. The tactical technical data of these facilities insure the timely detection, stable tracking and destruction of any aerial targets." Sozinov goes on to emphasize the educational and training standards of air defense forces personnel and notes that socialist competition is "a powerful incentive" in fulfilling their tasks. He concludes by declaring: "The soldiers of the air defense forces assure the Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people that any aggressor will encounter the most crushing rebuff in Soviet skies."